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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1780.

PARCHMENT,
Made and Sold by
ROBERT WOOD,
IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

Imported and to be SOLD by
PHILIP WILSON,
At his ſtore on South-ſtreet wharff, or at his houſe the corner of South and Penn-ſtreets,
A QUANTITY of the beſt Allom Salt, Weſt-India Rum, Madeira Wine by the pipe, Geneva in jugs, Queens-Ware in Crates, a neat aſſortment of Hard-Ware by invoice, ſome ready made mens coats, Tea, Coffee and Flour.

Ran away from ſaid Wilſon (about a month ago) a Negroe Man, named BEN; he is lame of his left leg and heel, broad and ſtrong made, about 5 feet 2 inches high. *One Hundred Dollars Reward* for the negroe, with reaſonable charges, and *Two Hundred Dollars* for information who employs him to work, or aids his eſcape (ſo that they be brought to juſtice) will be paid, by PHILIP WILSON.
Philadelphia, April 19, 1780. ¶

To be Sold, or Rented,
THE HOUSE that Judge Imley formerly lived in at Bordenton, it is a genteel finiſhed houſe, with two large parlours on the lower floor, and three chambers on the ſecond floor, and two ditto on the upper floor: There is alſo convenient rooms over the kitchen for ſervants to lodge in, a fine garden, two graſs-lots, and a compleat ſtable, with a pump oppoſite the kitchen door; ſtands on high ground, and a healthy ſituation. For terms apply to JOSEPH CARSON in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH POTTS, Eſq; in Bordenton.
To be ſold by ſaid Carſon, a few hogſheads of exceeding good Bordeaux claret, rock ſalt in bags, corded druggets, durants, mens brown thread and cotton hoſe, and black ſilk ditto, knives and forks, croſs-cut and hand-ſaw files. The dry goods will be ſold cheap, as they belong to a gentleman going off to the Weſt-Indies. ‖

To be SOLD,
ABOUT 4000 acres of LAND on Tye river, a branch of James river, in Amherſt county, Virginia: This tract is proper for the cultivation of wheat, corn, hemp or tobacco, is extremely well watered, and is ſituate in a healthy part of the country: It lies 20 miles diſtant from James river, by which the produce of the lands is tranſported in four days to Richmond, the capital of the country, diſtant 80 miles. The terms are moderate, and may be known on application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‡ JOHN ROSE.

To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convevenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the alotment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.
N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.
RAN AWAY, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a negroe man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes tavern, or PAUL PEIRCE. ‖

To the PUBLIC.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Oxford, Cheſter County, to Philadelphia, once a Week; he ſets out from Oxford on Mondays, and returns on Fridays; he alſo rides to Matthew M'Calla's Ferry, on Saſquehanna, Cheſnut-Level Meeting-houſe, New-London Croſs Roads, Stephen Cochran's, Kennet Square, Gideon Gilpin's, Samuel Painter's, Valentine Weaver's, in Cheſter, and Henry Hayes's, in Darby. Letters will be forwarded at One Dollar each for a Subſcriber, or Three Dollars for Non-ſubſcribers, and the Money to be left with the Letters. The Public may depend on a punctual Performance of all Matters entruſted to the Care of their humble Servant,
JAMES BALLENTINE.

BERLIN, December 14.
HIS Majeſty arrived here a few days ago to give the greater brilliancy to the Carnival, which opened here at the beginning of this month; but this Carnival has proved a very bad one for the Great Chancellor, Baron Furſt, and for three Members of the Court of Appeals, Meſſrs. Friedle, Graun, and Ranſleben. For his Majeſty has given a new inſtance of his paternal care for his ſubjects, and diſmiſſed the Great Chancellor from his eminent poſt, and ordered the above mentioned gentlemen to priſon, and to be criminally proſecuted, upon a charge of partiality and injuſtice towards a poor Miller, who had laid his complaints before the Throne. His Majeſty, never forgetting the ſacred duties of his exalted ſtation, received in the midſt of the Carnival the poor man's complaints, ordered the above gentlemens Court, and condeſcended to examine them himſelf. Their examination before his Majeſty took place the 11th of this month, and has been publiſhed as a warning and inſtruction to all the Pruſſian Magiſtrates. It is conceived in the following manner:

The three Councellors, of Appeals, Freidel, Graun and Ranſleben, were aſked by his Majeſty. "Whether it was juſt to execute a ſentence againſt a poor peaſant, after having ſtripped him of his plough and horſes, and after having deprived him of all the means of getting his livelihood, and of paying his rent and taxes?"—They anſwered in the negative.

His Majeſty aſked them again, "Is it right and lawful to deprive a miller of his mill for not having paid his mill-rent, becauſe, having no water, he could not work his mill, nor gain his livelihood by it?"—They anſwered again in the negative.

Now the caſe ſtands thus.—The Lord of a manor, wanting to have a new fiſh-pond, and to ſupply it with water cuts a canal towards a rivulet, which turned a mill. The pond is filled by it, at the expence of the miller below; for his mill has ever ſince ſcarce had water enough, during a fortnight in ſpring, and during as many days in the latter end of the year. Never heleſs the Lord inſiſts on having the full rent of that mill at the ſame rate as it was formerly. The miller cannot pay it, becauſe the decreaſed ſupply of water has in the ſame proportion decreaſed his income and the fruit of his labour. The Magiſtrates at Cuſtrin are applied to, and order the ſale of the mill that the demands of the Lord may be ſatisfied. Upon appeal, the Court of appeal approves this cruel ſentence, which is directly oppoſite to the paternal intentions of his Majeſty; for his Majeſty has declared more than once, and declares again, that impartial juſtice ought to be adminiſtered without delay to every one, whether in the higheſt or loweſt rank of life, whether poor or opulent, without any diſtinction whatever. His Majeſty, therefore, is reſolved to puniſh, in an exemplary manner, the authors of that cruel ſentence, which had been pronounced at Cuſtrin againſt the maſter miller Arnold, of Pommertzig, in the new March of Brandenburg, and though ſo unjuſt in itſelf, had been approved in the Court of Appeals, that other Magiſtrates may have a warning, and be deterred from being guilty of ſimilar horrors and cruelties. They ought to conſider and ever remember, that the loweſt peaſant, nay even the beggars in the ſtreets, are men as well as his Majeſty, and that they are to be judged with the ſame readineſs and impartiality, for at the ſhrine of Juſtice no diſtinction of rank or fortune is to be admitted, and Prince and Peaſant ought to be looked upon there in no other light than what is derived from the merits and evidence of their demands. The ſtricteſt juſtice may be adminiſtered without any reſpect to rank or perſon; and if the courts of law in his Majeſty's dominions ſhould ever deviate from this principle of natural juſtice and equity, they may depend upon his Majeſty's reſenting it in the moſt exemplary manner. An unjuſt Magiſtrate and a court of law, guilty of wrong and ſubſervient to oppreſſion, are more dangerous than gangs of thieves and robbers, againſt whom any man may make his natural defence; but bad men, availing themſelves of the robes of juſtice, in order to diſguiſe their diſgraceful paſſions, are not ſo eaſily guarded againſt; they are the worſt of villians, and deſerving of double puniſhment. At the ſame time, the King's courts of law are to underſtand, that his Majeſty has created a new Great Chancellor, and that his Majeſty will be very exact for the future in the occaſional and ſtrict reviſion of his and their proceedings. They are moreover ordered and directed hereby, 1ſt, to bring the law ſuits to the ſpeedieſt concluſion; 2dly, carefully to obſerve that the ſacred name of juſtice may never be profaned by wrongs and oppreſſion,; and 3dly, to act with the moſt abſolute impartiality towards every one, whether Prince or Peaſant. If his Majeſty ſhould find their proceedings deficient in any one of theſe articles, they may depend upon a rigorous puniſhment of the Preſident as well as the reſpective juſtices, who ſhall be found guilty of, or acceſſary to any ſentence directly oppoſite to the plain principles of ſenſe and juſtice. Done at Berlin, in the preſence, and by particular order of his Majeſty, this 11th day of December, 1779.

Paris, Dec. 23. Yeſterday about 10 o'clock in the morning Count d'Eſtaing arrived at Verſailles. He went immediately to the houſe of the Miniſter of the Marine, where he ſtayed about two hours. M. de Sartine then conducted him to the King's Palace, and preſented him to his Majeſty, who expreſſed his extreme ſatisfaction at his conduct in the moſt gracious manner. M. d'Eſtaing, in ſpeaking afterwards to one of his friends of the reception the King had given him, ſaid, "I met with a reception infinitely beyond my merits." This modeſt remark ſhews how greatly he was affected by the King's goodneſs.

Meſſ. de Vaudreuil and de Bougainville, Captains of ſhips in Count d'Eſtaing's fleet, are juſt appointed Admirals.

From the MADRID GAZETTE *of January* 11, 1780.
"Notwithſtanding the authenticity of the account pretended to be given in England, in the Gazette, under the title of Letters addreſſed to Lord George Germaine, and to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated St. Fernando de Omoa, our doubts of the facts therein mentioned are juſtified by advices come to our hands, and which facts are known to every one.

"There was little occaſion for ſurprize at the reduction of the Fort of St. Fernando d'Omoa, it being but a ſhort time ſince it began to be built, and had been retarded by many accidents. It is not probable that in a fort ſo little advanced there ſhould have been found any artillery of conſequence, nor a ſufficient number of troops to withſtand a regular attack. In conſideration of the above, the Court of Spain had long ſince ſent orders to carry up into the interior parts all merchandizes and effects which ſhould arrive in that port. As to the King's funds, it is known he had none; it was, therefore, impoſſible for the Governor to offer to ranſom the Fort. The funds which are intended for Europe are not ordinarily ſent to Omoa; nor, in fine, no veſſel with quickſilver has been ſent to this province for years, it not being wanted there. From all which it reſults, that the Engliſh could not poſſibly have taken the rich prizes their Gazette pretends; and ſhould be careful, in future, to let their relations be attended with more preciſion and truth."

LONDON.
The following is the genuine Speech of LORD GEORGE GORDON *in the Houſe of Commons, on the motion of Lord Lewiſham for an Addreſs to the King:*

"*Mr.* SPEAKER,

"I SHOULD have not troubled you, and the Houſe, on this occaſion, were it not for the abſurdities with which the Speech from the Throne is replete.—His Majeſty tells us, he has ordered certain papers, relative to Ireland, to be laid before us. Why was not that order made in conſequence of the addreſſes from Ireland? Were Iriſh addreſſes to be diſregarded? And was the Iriſh Parliament unworthy of its Sovereign's notice? The truth is, Sir, his Majeſty's Miniſters are no leſs odious in Ireland than they are in England. The King well knows this. The Iriſh deem themſelves *oppreſſed*, and call this government *tyranny*. To prove this, Sir, I need only read to you the opinions of ſome leading members in the Iriſh Commons. [His Lordſhip then produced a newspaper, and read from it the debates of the Commons of Ireland on the firſt day of their meeting; and dwelt with particular emphaſis on every ſentence that conveyed a cenſure on Adminiſtration.] Thus, Sir, you ſee the grievances of Ireland are at length become ſo numerous and intolerable, that the people are obliged to inſiſt on having a FREE TRADE. But if it is intended to comply with their demand; if they are to trade with *every* part of the empire, I beg the noble Lord in the blue ribbon will give me timely notice: This I aſk, and inſiſt on, as a piece of juſtice from the noble Lord, that I may diſcharge that duty which my conſcience claims of me—that I may write down to my countrymen in Scotland, and give them warning to eſtabliſh an INDIA COMPANY of their own.

"In Scotland, Sir, the people are as ready to break with the Miniſter as in Ireland. The indulgencies given to Papiſts have alarmed the whole country, and they are determined, with the utmoſt vigilance and reſolution, to guard againſt a people that are become ſuch favourites in the eyes of the Miniſtry. I do not, Sir, deliver to you my own ſentiments only; Government will find ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND MEN at my back, who will avow and ſupport them. The people have ſent petitions to the Miniſters of State, who have diſregarded them; to the Lord Chancellor, to deliver to the Lords, who ſuppreſſed them; and to you, Mr. Speaker, who have incurred the diſpleaſure of the people, by not delivering them to the Commons. They have now printed their ſentiments and reſolutions on their grievances; they will ſhortly be publiſhed; and, the moment they are ready, I, Sir, will deliver them to the King and the Prince of Wales, that they may learn from them UPON WHAT TERMS THE SCOTCH WILL BE GOVERNED.

"The coaſt of Scotland, Sir, is left naked and defenceleſs; the people of Dumfries-ſhire had therefore petitioned for arms to defend themſelves. To my certain knowledge, that country is in ſuch a ſituation, that Paul Jones might, with the utmoſt facility, have deſtroyed Glaſgow, Leith, Greenock and Edinburgh, in one expedition. Thus circumſtanced, could it have occurred to any one, that Adminiſtration would have denied ſo reaſonable a requiſition? Wicked as the minds of Miniſtry are, could any one have imagined, that they dared to commit ſuch an outrage upon common ſenſe, common policy, and the common rights of the people? Yet, Sir, extraordinany as it may ſeem, the anſwer which thoſe men returned, was a poſitive refuſal of the requeſt! I will, Mr. Speaker, read you the letter from the Secretary at War, to the Duke of Queenſberry and Lord Stormont, on this ſubject. [His Lordſhip then read the letter; after which, looking at the Secretary at War, he continued,] And you, *Charles Jenkinſon, how dared you write ſuch a letter?* Robert Bruce would not have had temerity enough to have done it: And yet the Secretary of an *Elector of*

Hanover has had that presumption! The Royal family of Stuart have been banished from their kingdom for not attending to the voice of the people, and an Elector of Hanover is not afraid to disregard it! Sir *Hugh Smithson*, Earl Percy, Duke of Northumberland, *armed cap-a-pee*, march at the head of all the cheesemongers and grocers, from Temple Bar to Brentford, and the present Earl Douglas is not to be intrusted with arms! The Scots, Sir, are justly irritated at this scandalous partiality; nor are they less exasperated in point of religion.

"I shall now, Sir, only trouble the House a few moments longer. I would not, indeed, have occupied so much of their time as I have already done, but that, being on my legs, I thought it proper to discover the sentiments of the people of Scotland. All that I have now to add is, to give notice, that I intend, on a future day, to move for an address to the King, to send down to Scotland 120,000 muskets and bayonets, to arm the defenceless people of that country."

Jan 6. This morning the Dutch Ambassador held a long conference with Lord Hillsborough, at his office in Cleveland-row.

Some say, that orders are gone down to Portsmouth for the Dutch ships to be brought round to the river, where they are to remain till the affair is determined in Doctors-commons, whether they are legal prizes.

On Tuesday orders were sent to Portsmouth for another fleet of ships to be got ready as soon as possible for channel service, and to guard our coasts, and it is said Sir Charles Hardy is to have the command of it.

It is confidently asserted that one, if not two of our Admirals, by the particular desire of the Empress of Russia, will, or have obtained leave to take on them the command of a part of the Russian navy.

The French Ambassador at the Hague has notified the King his Master's intention of marching an army to the relief of Holland, in case of any attack from Hanover.

It is confidently said that a commission has passed the Great Seal, and is gone to Sir Joseph Yorke, to enable him to open a treaty with any Agents, Commissioners, or Ambassadors from the American Congress.

The following is said to be the principal feature in Mr. Burke's famous plan of œconomy. To reduce the following offices:—

Offices.	*Present Salary.*	*Intended Salary.*
12 Lords of the Bedchamber reduced to 8,	12,000	8,000
11 Grooms of ditto to 6,	5,500	3,000
Auditor of the Exchequer,	20,000	4,000
Clerk of the Pells,	6,000	2,000
4 Tellers,	16,000	4,000
7 Com. of Tax Office to 3,	3,000	1,000
9 Com. of Customs to 5,	9,000	5,000
Receiver General ditto,	2,000	1,000
9 Commissioners of Excise to 5,	9,000	5,000
Salt Office to be abolished, and thrown to Excise,	13,000	3,000
Treasurer of Navy,	25,000	3,000
Deputy,	2,000	1,000
Secretary at War,	3,000	1,000
Paymaster of Forces,	50,000	3,000
Deputy,	4,000	1,000
Master General of Ordnance,	3,000	1,000
Lieutenant General ditto,	2,000	1,000
Surveyor General ditto,	2,000	500
Clerk ditto,	1,500	500
Storekeeper ditto,	1,000	500
Clerk deliv. ditto,	1,000	500
Staff of Great-Britain,	44,000	25,000
	236,000	74,500
	74,000	
Saving	£ 161,500	

This is the first part of the plan; the second is, to appoint a committee of twenty-one members of the House of Commons, who hold no place, pension, office, or commission under the Crown, to examine into the expenditure of the public money, to begin with the year preceding, as all former examinations failed from going far back. No money to be granted in the current year till all the accounts of the preceding but one are approved; viz. no money bill to pass in 1780, till the accounts of 1778 are passed. This plan is so particularly prepared, that it will take Mr. Burke three hours to deliver it.

The following is a correct list of the farmers that are prisoners in the undermentioned goals, who have been ruined by the great fall of prices:

Norwich	18	Gloucester	3
Lincoln	9	Worcester	13
York	12	Hereford	8
Derby	8	Canterbury	10

Advice is received, that a Dutch man of war of 64 guns, with 12 merchant vessels under her convoy, had sunk a Spanish frigate in the Mediterranean, that attempted to take the latter vessels, and all on board perished.

By letters from Smyrna we find, that the French privateers have taken so many neutral, and particularly Dutch vessels, that the Levant trade suffers very much, insomuch that the Porte means, it is said, to propose a neutrality in the Levant seas; by which it will be regulated, that neither the English nor French privateers shall stop any neutral vessels in the neighbourhood of the Ottoman dominions.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, January 1.

"This morning advice was received here, that the Telemachus, Capt. Ash, and the Ulysses, Capt. Briggs, both privateers belonging to this place, while on a cruise, in consort, on the 24th ult. in lat. 35, and long. 30. west, fell in with a Spanish frigate from the South seas, which had been out three years. She is pierced for 26 guns, on her main deck, had 170 men, and is 600 tons burthen; they have carried her into Crook-haven, and she is said to be worth near a million. The privateers belong to Mr. Baker and his son-in-law, whose ship, the Mentor, took the Carnatic French East-Indiaman."

It is said to be determined to raise 14 new regiments in Ireland; and that commissions are gone over for this purpose.

January 29. A celebrated writer, Abbe Raynal, says, "When I see Monarchs and Empires furiously attacking and waging war against each other, with all their debts, with their public funds and revenues already deeply mortgaged, it seems to me as if I saw men fighting with clubs in a china shop."

The King of Prussia, it is confidently asserted, has given his final answer to the Court of London, which is, that "he cannot think seriously of taking any part in the contest between Great-Britain and the House of Bourbon, unless the peace of the empire be disturbed by some one of the belligerent powers." The answer of the Empress of Russia is nearly conceived in the same terms, but not quite so explicit.

Last week 14 ships were taken into government service, and ordered to sail for Cork to take on board provisions for the use of the garrison at Jamaica.

Extracts of private intelligence brought by the last mails from Holland.

"The Viscount D'Hereira, the Spanish Minister at the Hague, has received an answer from the States General to his two memorials, relative to Gibraltar. This answer is very favourable to the placard published on that subject by their High Mightinesses. At the end of the answer, the States General request the Ambassador to use his good offices with the King his Master, that it may please his Majesty to order that the procedures against Dutch vessels may be as short as possible, that they might obtain exact justice, and that in future they would not act in so peremptory a manner against them, but examine the case well.

"We hear that a deputation of Merchants from Rotterdam came to the Hague last week, and presented a request to the States General, signed by 16 merchants of that city; in which it is said they complain grievously of the strange and even inimical conduct of the Court of Madrid towards the Dutch vessels, &c. and request redress on that head. It is said that they at the same time hint their disapprobation of the Placard published by the States on the 31st of December, as being, in their opinion, too favourable to the Court of Spain, &c.

"The Greffier Fagel has received an express from Count Welderen, the Dutch Ambassador at London, with dispatches relative to the taking of the Dutch ships under convoy of the Count Byland; at the reading of which, it is said, all the members of the Assembly of the States were greatly affected; however, it is not imagined that this affair will have any bad consequences, from the offers of payment and indemnification made by the Court of London.

"Sir Joseph Yorke has also received an express from his Court, on the reception of which he had a conference with the President of the States General, and then with the Prince Stadtholder.

"We do not find that the French Ambassador has taken any further measures relative to the seizure of the Dutch vessels, than to speak to some of the Members of the government, and to the Prince Stadtholder. It is imagined he reserves what he has to say on that subject till the meeting of the States, which is fixed for the 20th of this month. In the mean time we hear, that Minister has acknowledged that he has received authority from his Court to exempt any particular merchants in the Republic from the duty of 15 per cent. &c. declaring, at the same time, that the King his master, for reasons known to himself, had judged it proper to act in that manner towards the Dutch merchants, and that, even after the conclusion of a peace. This arrangement however does not please this country.

"Sir Joseph Yorke having renewed the lease of his hotel, which expired a few days ago, seems to be a very favourable omen of the affair of the Dutch transports not having any serious consequences.

"The Prussian Minister has also received an answer to his memorials relative to *Last and Vyl Geld*; in which answer their High Mightinesses declare they cannot grant his request, as it would be a precedent that might induce other powers to make the same request, which would render the tax of no effect; but that to shew how willing they were to do all in their power to prove their friendship for the King of Prussia, their High Mightinesses would exempt those subjects from the above mentioned duty which carry turf (peat) to the province of Groningen, &c. from East Friesland, and pass along the small river Abt.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, Jan. 12.

"The Boulogne privateer, la Marquise de Segnelay, of 20 guns, commanded by Capt. Cottin, after having conducted into this port the London, an English prize, sailed again on the 3d instant, and on the 8th following, at a small distance off the S. W. point of St. Helen's, fell in with the Harpooner, an English letter of marque, of 32 guns, Capt. Lionshill, bound from London to Plymouth, and took her after a short engagement, in which he had two men killed, and ten wounded; and the Harpooner had ten killed, and the Captain and fifteen wounded. In his route to this port he fell in with another English vessel, the Anne, of 120 tons, from London to Chester, which he also took, and sent into Cherburg, with 56 prisoners, and yesterday arrived safe here with the Harpooner. The King being informed of the brave actions of Capt. Cottin, has presented him with a very elegant sword, and has sent him a commission of Lieutenant of a frigate during the campaign."

Advice is received that the Dey of Algiers has given orders for his cruizers to seize every French vessel they meet.

The business of Ireland in Parliament is drawing to a very critical state, either to unite the two kingdoms heartily, or to cause greater discontents than ever; A little time will disclose the scene.

County meetings go on apace, and are becoming general, though not all unanimous in their resolutions, &c. However, one petition serves them all, except one county. The papers are so full of them, we leave them there to be recorded at large and discussed, previous to their discussion in Parliament.

The Ministry have been in treaty for the exchange of Lord Macartney, and have offered to relieve a Chevalier of France, at present a prisoner in England, in lieu of him. The cabinet of Versailles hesitated on first receiving the proposition, and yesterday, we understand, they sent over a positive negative, assigning, as a reason, that the Chevalier in question was taken on his passage to India on his private affairs, and Lord Macartney in arms against France; they do not consider the proposed exchange as fair or equally advantageous to both countries.

Whilst our ministry are filling the gazette with bankrupts, and untenanting the houses in all the principal streets of the metropolis, in order to raise no less a sum than three millions for the current year, Mr. Neckar, the French financier, by a prudent and well regulated œconomy, will not exceed four millions, and those chiefly raised by life annuities.

The whole expence of the last war to France was but little more than half the expence of it to this country. It was 47 millions, which, as appears by official accounts, is just what the present unnatural war has already cost us up to Christmas, 1779.

The whole addition to the French debt, which was made during the last war, was but 26 millions and an half, a considerable part of which time has since extinguished.

Feb. 2. Yesterday a Commission passed the Great Seal, authorizing Sir Henry Clinton, and Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq; or either of them, or in case of their death or removal, to the Commander in Chief in America, and the Admiral on that station, to grant full and free pardon to any person or persons, or collective bodies of men; which form of pardon is inserted in the Commission, and is as full as words can make it.

This day the inhabitants of Westminster, to the number of 4000, met in Westminster-hall, pursuant to public advertisement, to agree on a petition to Parliament, to controul the shameful waste of the public money, &c. The petition was agreed to and carried without one dissenting hand.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Jan. 25.

"Just as I am finishing this letter, the signal is out from Maker-Tower, that a fleet of ships is coming from the Westward. They are supposed to be the Spanish ships of war and transports taken by Admiral Rodney, which have been beating in the Bay for some time past; but as the wind is north, they will find it difficult to get into the Sound."

On Saturday last the Corporation of the city of Bristol agreed to present a petition to Parliament, for the retrenchment of the present extravagant expenditure of the public money, and dangerous influence of the crown.

On Friday last the county of Devon met at the Castle of Exeter, and did the same; with only one dissenting voice, a Mr. Putt.

The Counties of Dorset and Norfolk have agreed to petitions and resolutions similar to those of York, &c.

On Saturday last, four gentlemen of the Common-Council waited upon the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House, with a requisition, that he will be pleased to direct a Common-Council to be summoned for the special purpose of co-operating with the several counties of the kingdom, in a measure so necessary at this time of distress, as a reform in the public expenditure. It was signed by six Aldermen and about thirty Commoners; when his Lordship informed them, "he should order a Common-Council to be summoned for Thursday, the 10th instant."

D U B L I N, *February* 5.

It is expected by the friends of Ireland, that our Parliament will rise superior to the receiving rights as favours, or even rights themselves, if imperfectly granted, or accompanied with slavish restrictions.—Without being fully free, our state will be dependent and dishonourable; with wisdom and resolution then let us use the means which nature, the constitution, public spirit, our own industry and feelings have furnished us with. If our privileges, civil and commercial, be not now openly claimed and asserted, it will be in a manner renouncing them altogether. We are not to put our trust in any Ministers; this in our situation would be a sort of political knight-errantry: Wise men have told us that there is scarcely such a thing as disinterestedness in statesmen, or generosity to be found in the policy of nations respecting each other. Let us not therefore deceive ourselves with false hopes; no future time will probably ever give to this country what shall now be withheld.

From the MARTINICO GAZETTE, *March* 30. 1780.

List of the ships of war which are arrived at Fort Royal, under the command of the Count de Guichen, Lieutenant-General of the navy of his Christian Majesty, and Commandant of the Marine at Brest.

White and Blue Squadron.

Ships.	Guns.	Captains.
Le Citoyen,	74	De Nieul,
Le Soverain,	74	De Glandevez,
Le Triumphant,	80	De Sades, C. D'Esc.
Le Solitaire,	64	Champion,
Le Triton,	64	De Boades.
White Squadron.		
Le Pluton,	74	La Marthonies,
Le Actionnaire	64	L'Archantel,
La Couronne,	80	De Guichen, Comm.
La Victoire,	64	D'Albert,
Le St. Michel,	64	De Mars.
Blue Squadron.		
L'Indien,	64	Balleroy,
L'Hercule,	74	D'Amblimont,
Le Caton,	64	Flamond,
Le Palmier,	74	Monteil, C. D'Esc.
Le Destin,	74	Goimpy,
L'Intrepide,	74	Duplassis.
Frigates.		
La Courageuse,	36	La Rigaudiere,
La Madee,	36	Kengarier,
La Gentille,	36	De Villebrune.

The five regiments which where on board the ships and transports of this fleet, are those of Towrain, Enghien, Walch, Royal Comtois and Poiton. They arrived in very good condition and great spirits. There are but few sick, and we expect the good order and healthiness of our hospitals will lessen the number of such daily.

The zeal and indefatigable attention of C. de Guichen, merits the thanks of the nation in general, and of the trade in particular. He kept the smallest vessels of the fleet continually within his view, and we may assert, that the greatest confidence in him by the trade has been well justified. The Cole, a brig of Nantz, having sprung a leak, and been towed several days, the Count directed the cargo to be taken out, and the vessel to be burnt, which is the only loss the convoy met with on the passage.

Since the arrival of C. de Guichen's squadron at Fort Royal, the Marquis de Bouille has made every necessary disposition for operating without the loss of a moment. The Captains of the transports were ordered to hold themselves in constant readiness. No precaution which could contribute to the success of the enterprize was neglected. The 25th the Marquis de Bouille having embarked on board the Robuste, our fleet, commanded by the C. de Guichen, amounting to 23 ships of the line besides frigates, weighed, calms having prevented our fleet from gaining the proper station, and by falling to leeward they missed intercepting 26 English transports, which got then into the harbour. This reinforcement of the English it is thought makes them 6000 strong, who appear to have been intended for an expedition against Grenada and St. Vincent. Thus their great preparations, with which they threatened to conquer all before them, are rendered useless, and they are blocked up at St. Lucia by a superior fleet, and the disadvantages of their situation are evident. Last Tuesday our fleet returned to Fort Royal to land the sick, &c. A brig from Cork came to an anchor at Grenada, foolishly relying on the accounts published in the English Ministerial Papers, that the British troops had retaken that island.

The forces which the Minister of the marine has sent to the East-Indies, are the regiments of Austrasia, 15 detachments of volunteers, and one detachment of the legion of Lauzun. The command is given to M. Duchamin, Brigadier. When they join those already at the Isle

of France, we ſhall be able to attack the Engliſh in their richeſt poſſeſſions.

The Terrible is juſt gone out of dock at Toulon, and one other ſhip of 80 guns, and two of 74, are fitting up.

The Engliſh flatter themſelves that we have renounced the project of an invaſion, becauſe they no longer ſee the threatening preparations made on our coaſts. Yet every thing is ſo well diſpoſed with reſpect to tranſports and troops, that when the moment of action arrives the whole can be inſtantly collected. We think the next campaign will be opened with that expedition, which has occaſioned ſo much noiſe in Europe. A deſcent on England has ever been part of the plan of our operations.

The firſt effect of a good adminiſtration is to inſpire confidence in the people. It is an inexhauſtible treaſure, which yields continually new reſources to a ſtate. From the moment that an edict for a new Loan was publiſhed, ſo great ſums were brought to the Royal Treaſury, that the Loan was ſoon completed. On the 3d of laſt month 30 millions were received. M. Neckar had notified, that when once the books were cloſed, no conſideration whatever would induce him to receive any further ſums.

The King has directed that all the rights and property of the inhabitants of Grenada, Britiſh as well as French, ſhall be preſerved entire, and has eſtabliſhed the forms, &c. of adminiſtring juſtice in that Iſland.

Le Languedoc, on board of which Count D'Eſtaing commanded, is arrived at Breſt, having left the coaſt of Georgia 28th of October. This Vice Admiral of France, after making two campaigns, in which he diſplayed his patriotiſm and indefatigable aſſiduity, has become more than ever the favourite of his nation. The wounds which he received at the attack of Savannah will not admit of his taking the command again immediately. He has been with the Miniſter of marine, and Count Maurepas, and has had a private conference with the King, and was admitted into his Privy Chamber. The Count, before he left Breſt, made a preſent to the crews of his fleet of a fifth of the produce of the prizes which belonged to him, and added that he would ſolicit further favours for them from his Majeſty.

The intrepid M. de Couedic, who is famed for his engagement with the Quebec, is made Captain in the navy; and his Lieutenant has been preſented with the croſs of St. Louis, and a penſion of 1000 livres; his Enſign has alſo a penſion. The Viſcount de Roqueteuil, commander of the cutter, who was in the danger and glory of the action, and the other officers and crews have received marks of the King's favour. Among others the third pilot, who, ſeeing the enſign carried away by a ball, inſtantly catched a colour, and mounting in the ſhrouds of the ſhip next to the enemy, who were within piſtol ſhot, flouriſhed the colour there, till another was fixed in the ſtern. This brave fellow has received from the King a medal of gold, on which the action is deſcribed.

An Engliſh veſſel of 14 guns, and 50 men, is arrived in Calais. She was carried in by 14 Iriſh ſailors, who had been preſſed on board. They made the 34 Engliſhmen drunk, and took charge of the veſſel. She was one of a little fleet ſent to intercept Paul Jones's prizes when they came out of the Texel.

The following is a tranſlation of a Letter from Admiral Parker to M. le Motte Piquet, which does honor to the character of the Engliſh Commander, as well as to the great merits of the French Admiral,

SIR

I Have received the leter which your Excellency did me the honour to addreſs to me, by the Little St. Michael. Altho' you have taken from me, very lately, a frigate and many other veſſels, I yet cannot forbear to eſteem and admire you. The conduct your Excellency diſplayed in the action of the 18th of the month, fully juſtifies the high reputation you enjoy among us; and I muſt acknowledge that I could not, without ſome ſhare of envy, be a witneſs of the abilities you diſplayed on that occaſion. Our enmities are tranſient; they depend upon our maſters; but your merits have engraven on my heart the moſt laſting reſpect.

I ſhall take the greateſt care to procure the beſt treatment of your flags, and your priſoners, and ſhall ſeize with pleaſure every opportunity that offers to teſtify the conſideration and eſteem with which I am your Excellency's moſt humble and moſt obedient Servant,

HYDE PARKER.

On board the Princeſs Royal, St. Lucia, 28th Dec. 1779.

BOSTON.

April 20. We hear that Capt. Williams, in the Protector, has taken another prize, laden with wine, and ſent her into a ſafe port.

Laſt Monday arrived in a ſafe port, after a ſucceſsful cruize of two months, the Continental frigate Dean, commanded by SAMUEL NICHOLSON, Eſq; during which time ſhe has taken four prizes, viz. a brig laden with rum----a Polacre richly laden with fruit and wines, and two privateers, one a copper bottom Snow of twelve, and the other a Brig of fourteen carriage guns.—The Dean has upwards of 250 priſoners on board.

CHATHAM, *April* 26.

We hear the enemy made another deſcent upon Paramus on Sunday night laſt. The particulars of which we have not learned.

A party of the enemy from Staten-Iſland, conſiſting of about 30 men, attempted to ſurprize laſt Sunday night a ſmall guard that was placed at Halſtead's Point; but through the alertneſs of the centinels, (one of which they killed) their plan was effectually marred. They plundered Mr. Halſtead of beds and bedding, the family's wearing apparel, and ſeven or eight head of creatures.

At the general review at Morris Town, on Monday laſt, the troops went through their various firings and evolutions with the greateſt exactneſs, which gave infinite ſatisfaction to ſeveral foreign gentlemen of diſtinction, that were preſent.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

By a Gentleman who arrived yeſterday afternoon from Northampton county, we have the following diſagreeable intelligence, viz.—On Tueſday morning, the 25th ult. Mr. Benjamin Gilbert's houſe and mills, on the Mahony, about 4 miles above Gnaden Hutten, 28 miles from Bethlehem, were burnt, and the whole family, viz. Benjamin Gilbert and his wife, with two daughters and a boy, Jeſſe Gilbert and his wife, lately married, Andrew Huger, a day-labourer, and two or three perſons going to the mill, are either killed or carried off. Another ſon of Mr. Gilbert, with his wife and a child, who lived half a mile higher up on the creek, are alſo miſſing, and his houſe burnt. Samuel Dodſon's daughter, going that morning to fetch ſome meal, has not returned, and it is ſuppoſed ſhe fell into the hands of the murderers likewiſe. The families around them were ignorant of the whole, until all was over; they ſaw the ſmoak, but as they knew Mr. Gilbert was clearing ſome land, they ſuppoſed the fire was from that; the barn was left, the horſes gone, one bull and one cow ſtab'd and half burnt, the other cattle running in the fields; the report of but one gun was heard, which was in the houſe and diſcharged itſelf in the fire. Daily reports of miſchief done by the Indians.

Sunday laſt arrived from Martinico, the Continental frigate Confederacy, Capt. Harding, with whom came paſſenger William Bingham, Eſquire. Same day arrived a French brig from Martinico, loaded with ſalt, brandy, dry goods, &c.

From the intelligence brought by the above veſſels, it plainly appears, that France is making the greateſt preparations imaginable for an invaſion of Britain early in the ſpring; that their finances are in the moſt proſperous train, while thoſe of Britain are at the loweſt ebb, and become the ſubject of common deriſion; that the attention of our grand ally and of the Spaniards to America is very great; and that Jamaica will be attacked this ſummer with a great force; which will certainly fall, if the intelligence we have received by a veſſel arrived here, in 17 days from Port-au-Prince, be confirmed, viz. that the French fleet have taken St. Lucia, and 8 or 9 Engliſh ſhips of the line.

By a gentleman who arrived here laſt Sunday from Charleſtown, which place he left the 10th ult. we have the following intelligence.

Sometime before the enemy croſſed Aſhley river, Col. Waſhington with a party of horſe reconnoitering, came up with a light party of the enemy, on which an engagement enſued, when our people took a Col. Hamilton of the North-Carolina Refugees, a Doctor Smith, and ſeven privates, and it is ſaid they had ſeven killed. On our ſide we had only one man badly wounded. This action happened within one hundred yards of their flying army, conſiſting of light infantry and grenadiers, whoſe marching acroſs the field to get in our rear, obliged Col. Waſhington to order a retreat, otherwiſe their whole party would have been cut to pieces.

The day that the enemy approached the lines on Charleſtown neck, Col. Laurens with a ſmall party had a bruſh with the advance body of the enemy, in which Capt. Boman of the North-Carolina forces fell, much lamented, Major Herne, and two privates were wounded, the enemy's loſs was reported to be from twelve to ſixteen killed. A French gentleman, who was volunteer in the action, ſays he counted eight, and a Highland deſerter ſaid a Col. St. Clair was mortally wounded.

On Friday the 7th ult. about three o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Woodford and his brigade arrived in town, after a moſt rapid march of 500 miles in thirty days, in perfect health and high ſpirits.

On Saturday the 8th, between 3 and 5 o'clock, the enemy's fleet paſſed fort Moultrie, in a heavy gale, and anchored between fort Johnſton and the town, juſt out of reach of our guns from the town, where they continued when he ſet off. They were ſo covered with the thunder ſtorm as to be inviſible near half the time of their paſſing. One of their frigates had a fore-top maſt ſhot away by the fort, and a ſtore ſhip was ſo injured in her rudder, as to be incapable of working, and the gale being freſh ſhe went on ſhore, under the guns of our half moon battery, on the point of the Iſland, which obliged them to burn her, to prevent her falling into our hands; after burning a while ſhe blew up. We had not a man hurt in the fort, tho' they kept up a briſk fire as they paſſed.

Our garriſon in good health and high ſpirits, the town well fortified and defended by a numerous artillery, Sir Henry approaching very ſlowly, and our men longing for the hour in which he may afford them the opportunity of teaching the temerity of his preſent expedition. He reports that we ſhall ſoon have a reſpectable force in his rear.

Extract of a letter from Ireland, dated February 7, 1780.

"Ireland did not ſuffer remarkably by the American war till about a year ſince, when the manufacturers being almoſt totally unemployed, and going about the ſtreets of Dublin, in parties of 30 or 40, begging, Ireland began to exhibit a ſcene of the greateſt poverty and diſtreſs. A long embargo on proviſions, impoliticly continued, added not a little to the miſchief. The value of lands fell one third at leaſt. The revenue diminiſhed near one half, by which the civil officers were unpaid, and the influence of the crown was reduced; the Court favours were leſs thought of and ſought after. In the mean time, volunteers to the number of 40,000, being formed into military corps to protect the kingdom, in the abſence of moſt of our uſual guards of ſoldiers, theſe began to threaten the miniſtry, and talk of independence. When the Parliament met, a very extraordinary ſcene was opened, Patriots, Placemen, Courtiers, and Penſioners joined in petitions for the Freedom of Commerce; and the liberties of Ireland became the public ſcheme. The men who poſſeſſed lucrative offices ſeemed diſpoſed to ſacrifice all for the good of their country. The virtuous ſtruggle has already met with deſerved ſucceſs. We have obtained liberty to export all kinds of woollens, linens, cottons, and glaſs, manufactured, together with haberdaſhery wares, to all parts except Eaſt Indies; and to import all the product of the Weſt Indies and America, ſubject to the ſame duties as in England; beſides ſome other advantages.

"The Engliſh Miniſtry ſeem determined to conquer North America, if they beggar the nation. They talk of ſending out 10,000 freſh troops in the Spring, but they chiefly depend on diviſions to happen among the Americans. Many Miniſterial pamphlets are publiſhing, to ſhew the immenſe value and importance of North America to Britain, and how abſolutely neceſſary the reduction thereof is to her very exiſtence. This preſent year will coſt 32 millions, and increaſe the national debt to 200 millions."

From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE of the 26th ult.

The following veſſels are taken by his Majeſty's Ships Delaware, Iris, Galatea, and Delight, viz. the ſhip Hetty,---Brigs General Wayne---General Reed---ſaid to belong to Philadelphia,---Another ſhip, a brigantine, and a ſchooner, their names not known.

On Tueſday the 11th of laſt month departed this life, in the 55th year of his age, JOHN JONES, Eſq; of New-Caſtle county, in the Delaware State. This gentleman was near thirty years a Magiſtrate of that county, and latterly Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of the Orphan's Court, and Repreſentative in Aſſembly for the ſame; and of him it may be truly ſaid, that he diſcharged the various public offices to which he was called by his country with integrity, ſtedfaſtneſs and impartiality; ever deſirous of ſupporting religion, juſtice and law to the utmoſt of his ability; neither ſacrificing his judgment to power or party; and adorning a liberal fortune by the exerciſe of true antient hoſpitality, and good offices to his friends and neighbours; ſo that his death may be juſtly accounted a public loſs to his country, and an irreparable private loſs to his children and family.

Monday laſt came on the Election of Managers and a Treaſurer of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, according to law, when the following gentlemen were choſen, viz. Samuel Rhoads, Joſeph Morris, Jacob Shoemaker, Joſeph Swift, Thomas Franklin, Peter Reeve, William Morrell, Joſhua Howell, Samuel Pleaſants, Robert Strettell Jones, George Mifflin, Tench Coxe, *Managers*. Michael Hillegas, *Treaſurer*.

Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.

A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

Philadelphia, May 1, 1780.

Seven Hundred Dollars Reward,

For a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK.

LOST laſt Friday, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, a red Morocco Pocket-book, with a ſilver claſp, containing between Five and Six Hundred Dollars, a Continental Loan-Office Certificate for Six Hundred Dollars, iſſued from the Loan-Office in Philadelphia, payable to Matthew Irwin, dated November 13, 1777, No. 1147, *two years intereſt having been received and indorſed on the back; two ſetts of Bills of Exchange for Thirty-ſix Dollars each, drawn on the Commiſſioners in Paris in favour of William Finnie,* No. 2516 *and* 2517, *dated April* 20, 1780; *five Lottery Tickets in the Third Claſs,* No. 14, 15, 12,682, 12,683 *and* 12,762, *and ſundry other papers. Whoever delivers the Pocket-book with the aforeſaid particulars to the Printers hereof, or to Mr.* BENJAMIN JANUARY, *in Front-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, ſhall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the Certificate, Bills and Tickets, and no queſtions aſked.------ Every ſtep has been taken to prevent their being paid, this is therefore to* CAUTION *the* PUBLIC *from being impoſed on by purchaſing them; and it is requeſted, if they are offered for ſale, they may be ſtopt, and information given as above.* ¶

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that he has rented a ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, next door to Mr. Joſeph Swift's, which will be opened next Thurſday for the reception of all goods admitted by Law to be ſold by public auction; and where he propoſes holding a public ſale every Tueſday, (the weather permitting) to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and oftener if goods come in. Conſtant attendance will be given at ſaid ſtore, by the public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. No goods will be received on days of ſale.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1780.

WHEREAS Suſanna, the wife of the ſubſcriber, having run me greatly in debt, deſtroyed my intereſt, and otherwiſe having moſt ſhamefully miſbehaved herſelf, that it being impoſſible for me to live with her, neither do I intend to cohabit with her any more; now this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ *HENRY STILES, junior.*

JOHN ORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

HAS removed from his houſe in Front-ſtreet, to his houſe on the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Marſhall, deceaſed, where he continues to carry on the Notary and Conveyancing buſineſs, and has alſo opened an Office for the ſale of real eſtates. ¶

Three Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the Subſcriber's ſtable, at his Ferry oppoſite Philadelphia, a large Sorrel Horſe, of the Raven breed, eight years old, marked with a ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, half up to his gamble joints, a long dock with a ſwitch tail, full fifteen hands high; paces, canters and trots, well carriaged and in good order. ALSO, A Brown Mare, of the Dray breed, five years old, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and one hind foot white, high couraged and carries a good head, but her tail rather low, a natural trotter and moves pleaſant, about fifteen hands high and well made. Any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid horſes and the thief, ſo that the owner can have his horſes, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for each.

April 28, 1780. ¶ SAMUEL COOPER.

Reading, April 17, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal laſt night, a certain PETER PHILIPS, who was committed for paſſing counterfeit continental currency; had on a ſky-blue lincey coat, lincey jacket, and an old hat; he is of a black complexion, and has a bad countenance. Alſo JOHN WOLFKILL, who was committed for deſerting from the army; he belongs to the third Virginia regiment. Whoever apprehends the ſaid villains, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by HENRY HAFFA, *Sheriff.* ¶

Springfield townſhip, Bucks county, April 3, 1780.

WAS found dead upon the great road, a man named PETER LITT, *and an inqueſt held upon him according to law. He had with him ſome ſhoe-buckles, needles and pins. His relations, if any he has, may have the goods again, paying the charges, by applying to*

¶ *SAMUEL M'CAMMON.*

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 22*d of March laſt, a dark ſorrel MARE, heavy with foal, about* 14 *hands high, ſeven years old, one wall eye, a crooked ſpot in her forehead, ſhod before, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark when ſtolen. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or* One Hundred and Fifty Dollars *for the mare only, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by*

¶ *FRANCIS MOTHRAL.*

N. B. *Next morning was found tied with a rope round her neck, a large black Mare, with a ſtar and ſnip, low in fleſh, ſuppoſed to be left by the thief; whoever has loſt ſaid mare is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away,* F. M.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Esq; Chief Justice, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Esq; Second Justice, and JOHN EVANS, Esq; Third Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their precept, bearing Date the 20th Day of March last past, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the Court-house in Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said County, that they be then and there in their own proper Persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do those Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; also all they that will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall then be in the Goal of the said County, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and all others whom it may concern are desired to take Notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly. Dated at Lancaster, the first Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

¶ JOSEPH WORK, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the subscribers, Agents for said county, do hereby give notice, that the interest and estates of the said John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of lands, viz. No. 1, One lot in Spring-Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 36 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements in front, and two wooden tenements back; No 2, A brick tenement and lot of ground, on Fourth-street continued northward and Hickory-lane, containing about 5 acres, late of John Parrock:----Samuel Shoemaker, No. 1, A tract of land in East Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point-no-Point road, with 16 acres of bank meadow, and two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2, One lot in Kensington, on Greenwood Lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3, A lot near Frankford road, containing about an acre and a quarter:----John Butcher, A tract of land in Blockley township, of about 56 acres, with improvements, situate on the River Schuylkill:------ Peter Arthur, One lot in the District of Southwark, fronting on Plumb-street 15 feet and in depth 90 feet:------ Andrew Elliot, No. 1, About 8 acres of meadow on Gloucester-Point road; No. 2, A tract or piece of land on the Lower-Ferry road, containing about 35 acres; No. 3, A tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road, containing about 40 acres; No. 4, A lot of 10 acres and an half, adjoining the above, late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife: All of which will be sold, at the Court-House in Philadelphia, on the 5th day of May next. The sales will continue from day to day until the whole be disposed of. The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed. And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the 10th day after the sale, viz. the 15th of May, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after the sale, viz. the 5th of June, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

The sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

GEORGE SMITH,)
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,) Agents.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away yesterday morning an apprentice boy, named George Miller, about five feet four inches high, thick set, has light coloured hair, and wears it tied: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured home made cloth coat, jacket and breeches, blue yarn stockings, new shoes, with round plated buckles, and wears a round hat. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to his master, living in Second-street, above Vine-street (Locksmith) shall have the above reward, paid by

‖ VALENTINE BROWN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are desired no to harbour or take him away at their peril.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Hopkins, late of the precinct of Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to pay; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by ROBERT HOPKINS,)
HANNAH HOPKINS,) Execut.

To be sold, at his late plantation, at Point-no-Point, several young full-blooded Horses and Mares, breeding Mares and Colts. *

TO be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a PLANTATION, with a Merchant-mill; A LOT of GROUND, on Water-street, near Race-street, in the city of Philadelphia, fifty feet front, north and south, and extends into the river Delaware; on which is erected a three-story brick house, 20 by 44 feet, two large rooms on a floor, with a commodious kitchen and cellar; a frame bake-house, fronting Water-street, 20 by 35 feet, brick pained and plaistered within, and supported by a good stone wall, one story high next the river, two good ovens, and every thing in order for carrying on the baking business; a ten feet alley, pump in the yard, wharf, dock, &c. Any person inclining to treat may apply to the subscriber, living at Point-no-Point.

ROBERT HOPKINS. ¶

Bucks county, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Constable of Buckingham, Bucks county, a young man, named David Russel, a turner and chair-maker by trade, about 23 years of age, fair hair, light complexion, and marked with the small-pox: Had on a hat without loops, a plaited stock, with silver clasps, coarse shirt, brown jacket, light coloured napt coat, new buckskin breeches, blue stockings, and new calf-skin pumps, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said Russel in Philadelphia or Newtown goals, or brings him to the Constable of Buckingham, shall have the above reward, paid by ASA FELL, Constable. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, 24 years of age, understands driving a carriage, fit for a gentleman's waiter, or any kind of house work or country business. For further particulars enquire of Jacob Cox, at Daniel Vanvoorhis's, silversmith, in Market-street, near the Coffee-house, Philadelphia, or of William Shields, Tavern-keeper, at New-London Cross Roads, Chester county. ¶

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living near Bethlehem, in Northampton county, in the night of the 28th of March last, a light brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, particularly well set, shod all round, with steel corks, a natural trotter, about 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder I. The morning following was found in the field of the subscriber, an old brown mare, with a bald face, three white feet, branded G. N. supposed to have been left by the thief; which, if stolen or strayed, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. Whoever takes up and secures the first mentioned mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have *Two Hundred Dollars* Reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty* for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH JONES. ‖

IN CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of North-Carolina have represented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that State, and the remote situation of many of its inhabitants, it was impossible that they should receive seasonable notice to carry the money of the emissions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper office by the time limited by Congress, and have therefore requested Congress to grant such farther time for that purpose, that the inhabitants of the said State may not be injured: AND WHEREAS it is also represented to Congress that many persons in the different States have been prevented by unforeseen causes from complying with the said resolution: AND WHEREAS it was not the intention of Congress that individuals possessed of the said bills should sustain any farther inconvenience than such as arose from the necessary cautions against counterfeits:

Resolved therefore, That all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought into the Continental Loan-Offices, before the first day of January next, shall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the same rules and precautions as are provided for registering, certifying and defacing the bills of the said emissions received by the respective Commissioners of the Loan-Offices before the first day of June last, be observed in respect to all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought in by virtue of this resolution.

Provided that each holder of such bills shall previously take the following oath or affirmation, and cause to be delivered to the respective Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices a certificate thereof, signed by the Magistrate administering the same: "I do swear (or solemnly affirm,) that dollars, of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz. were my property or in my possession on the first of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the resolution of Congress of the second of January, 1779, for taking the said emissions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a discount."

That the Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices be authorised to pay off the indented certificates which they shall have issued for exchanging bills of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any persons to whom such certificates may be indorsed, provided that each indorsement shall be witnessed by a Magistrate:

That the Commissioners of the several Continental Loan-Offices make returns to the Board of Treasury, immediately after the first day of January next, of the amount of the Bills received in their respective offices after the said first day of June to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that for this purpose proper bills be lodged at the said offices within sixty days from and after the first day of January aforesaid.

March 28, 1780.

Resolved, That the resolution of the 2d of July, 1779, granting further time for bringing in Bills of Credit of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called out of circulation by the resolution of the 2d of January, 1779, except the providing clause, be revived and extended to the first day of January next;

That all bills of the said emissions not brought in by or before the said first day of January next, be afterwards irredeemable.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Bristol township, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 26th of February, the house of Dr. George De Benneville, sen. and robbed of the following goods, viz. one silver watch with a china face, maker's name John Lind, Philadelphia, number unknown, the letters G B in a cypher engraved on the outside case; two pair of plain silver shoe buckles; one pair of plain silver knee-buckles; one silver stock-buckle, and a silver smelling-box, gilt on the inside. Whoever secures the thief and goods, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

§ GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, senior.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-street, four Doors above Race-street,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Presidents and Members of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Esq; a Member of the said Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the last SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are published, and ready to be delivered. ISAAC COLLINS.

GEORGE HABACKER,

HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets, near Col. Farmer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Anniseed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado and Spanish Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Bushels of excellent coarse Salt, good Oak Scantling seasoned, and sundry other Articles.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Tuesday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late House of Assembly, was read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties imposed by an Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Assembly.

WHEREAS the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, passed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diseases being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, "That no Commander, Master or other person, having "charge of any ship or vessel bound to the port of Philadephia, or to any other port or place within this pro"vince, having on board at the time the said ship or "vessel departed from any port or place whatsoever be"yond the seas, any greater number of persons, whether "passengers or servants, or both, than forty, or having "any person disordered with an infectious disease, or "coming from any sickly port or place, shall bring his "ship or vessel, or suffer or permit the same to be brought, "nearer to the city than the Island called Little Mud"Island, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or shall "bring on shore, or cause or suffer to be landed or "brought on shore, at any port or place within this Pro"vince, any of such passengers or servants, or any part "or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects "of any other person or persons whatever, until he shall "have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that "purpose, under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy ap"pointed by virtue of the Act, intitled, An Act for im"posing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, "and to prevent poor and impotent persons being import"ed into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hun"dred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any "Court of Quarter Sessions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, taking into consideration the above Act, have been pleased to nominate and appoint the subscriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Masters, Commanders, or other persons having charge of any ship or vessel coming into the said port, are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain person, by the name of John Allen, an Englishman, came into the neighbourhood of Newtown township, Chester county, under the character of a deserter from the British army, and has fraudulently and feloniously taken and bore away from the subscriber, the 13th instant, a certain GREY GELDING, about 5 years old, near 15 hands high, short docked and short switch tail, shod all round, well trimmed, most naturally trots and canters, but can pace, carries well, and is a complete hackney.

The aforesaid John Allen is about six feet high, about 28 years of age, of a slender boney make, has brown hair, black beard, and ruddy complexion, has a scar in the upper part of his nose, which, he says, was occasioned by a buck shot at the battle of Bunker's Hill, also a scar under his shirt collar, on the left side of his neck, made by the shot of a musket ball. He wears a drab great coat, a blue close bodied coat, scarlet jacket, leather breeches, blue ribbed stockings, a small hat bound round, and a black ribband instead of a hatband, with a silver buckle to it. He was heard of near Lancaster, and is supposed to be gone towards Maryland or Virginia.

Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for each, by the subscriber,

March 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

N. B. The aforesaid person brought with him into the neighbourhood a horse and a mare, which he disposed of, and are suspected to be stolen also. Any person applying to the subscriber, proving property to the mare, and paying charges, may have her again.

THOMAS PEARSEY.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BY

HALL & SELLERS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1780.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXVIII.

FRANCE was first moved with the evils of the war, and, in 1758, she acquainted England with her pacific intentions, by the Minister of Denmark; but her adversary had conceived hopes proportionable to her success, and rejected all accommodation. When the following year, in concert with the King of Prussia, she sent, to the Ministers of France, of Vienna, and of Russia, at the Hague, a declaration, by which she seemed to desire the opening of a congress to treat of peace; candour must confess, that it was with a view to relieve herself from the charge of obstinacy in continuing the war. Peace was not seriously thought of until 1761. France made a declaration the 28th of March, which was sent to the court of London, and by which it was proposed to open a congress. The duke de Choiseul addressed a particular memorial to the minister of England, and proposed to institute a particular negociation to settle the debates that had arisen between France and that kingdom, relative to their possessions in North-America, and which were the ground of the war.

An answer was remittted to this memorial, and articles of accommodation began to be sketched out by both courts. Several memorials passed between them, in which great condescension, and an anxious desire of peace, on the part of France, were extremely visible. The principal difficulty in the way at present took its rise from a demand of the court of Britain, that France should not introduce the disputes between Spain and Britain, relative to the fisheries of Newfoundland, or the British establishments on the Bay of Honduras, or expect that these should be included in the terms of a pacification. It would be difficult, in this case, to justify the proceeding of the English court. There was no reason that this court should be offended with the proposal that the court of Madrid should be a guarantee of the treaty. And still less reason was there to look upon it as a proof of the bad faith of France, that she was willing to prevent a rupture between Spain, who was her ally, and the court of England. If, on the contrary, she had not really desired a lasting peace, is it not evident, that so far from being willing to see accommodated the differences between these powers, she would have chosen that they should remain a seed of division, for a future day, when she might have it in her power to renew the war and carry it on with greater advantage than at present?

If France had been in a situation to give laws to her enemies, it might have been a reproach against her, that she abused her advantages in favour of an ally, and embarrassed the negotiation by things foreign to the peace. But even in this case, she would only have consulted the good of mankind, and would have followed the dictates of a just foresight and clear policy. Why should the court of England take it amiss, that France was willing to institute a negotiation in favour of Spain, seeing she was not in a situation to dictate imperiously what should be the terms? It must be confessed, that in our prosperity we were not able to resist the vices which accompany it. An unlimited ambition is, since the birth of society, the rock on which the strength of mighty kingdoms and great states breaks itself. Without doubt England was willing that, after an accommodation with France, the debates with Spain should be left, which she would afterwards settle to her own satisfaction, having then to do but with one power, who, without allies, was weak, and unable to defend herself.

It will not be necessary here to make mention of the various proposals and advances on the part of the one kingdom, and the obstinacy and the haughtiness inspired by continual success on the part of the other. It was still demanded on the part of England, that France should neglect the interests of her ally in the accommodation. It must be confessed, that it was above the power of human wisdom to reconcile the two nations on this important point. It is a situation the most destructive to which a state of the first rank can be reduced by the evils of war, to see herself constrained to destroy the credit of her friendship, in abandoning her allies. What would Europe have said, if England, in the midst of her success, had been capable of betraying the confidence of her allies? The conquests, and vast dominions which she acquired in America, would not have indemnified her for the hatred and contempt which a conduct of this nature must have inspired. A people may lose battles, and cede provinces, without weakening themselves; but honour is the firmest, or rather the only rampart of states. If the evils consequent on war could authorise the violation of engagements, what would become of the religion of treaties? What profit would be drawn from alliances? These are contracted with a view to gain friends, who may assist in our adverse state of affairs. How then shall adversity be an excuse for breaking off from such engagements? Nevertheless the court of England still continued to insist upon it, and the consequence was a more close union between the branches of the house of Bourbon in the family compact, which was entered into August 14, 1761.

The war, from this time, was carried on by the joint forces of France and Spain, and if circumstances favourable to the tranquility of Europe had not permitted that a negotiation should once more be set on foot, it is probable that England, embarrassed with the friendship and protection of Portugal, would have found in her losses, in support of this ally, a counter-balance for her successes elsewhere. But a negotiation was again set on foot in 1762, of which what had been agreed upon in the former stipulations should serve as a basis. Pitt was no longer at the head of the British governments. His name will be famous and respected in every nation of Europe while the world lasts. Nevertheless, moderation and the love of peace were not his qualities; and though he disapproved of the peace concluded under his successor *, yet posterity will do this successor, bad as he is, the justice to say, that in this instance he did what was reasonable, and for the real interests of the contending nations. The treaty of Paris put an end to the evils of war, February 10, 1763.

The view we have taken of the contests of Europe, for the last and the present centuries, in which England has had a principal share, will serve to give a just idea of the character and conduct of those powers whom we have been heretofore led to consider as the aggressors in all wars. We ourselves having felt the restless spirit of the British nation, and the ambition of her Princes, in their views of extensive dominion, are in a disposition to learn the truth. Perhaps we shall find, looking back to the reign of the first Edward, that there never has been a more injured people than the French nation; liable continually to the inroads of those fierce islanders, whose possessions on the continent until the reign of Henry VII. gave them an easy access to the territories of their more peaceful neighbour, and whose situation within the four seas rendered reprisals, at all times, extremely difficult. With regard to the late Princes, and especially the Georges, whom we have been heretofore led to consider as the great guardians of the protestant succession, and of liberty in England, we shall find that the support of the former was indirect and unintended, and that the latter owes little to them. On the contrary, it has been the invariable system of every one of the Hanover Princes, to turn to advantage the groundless fears of the people relative to a popish succession, and, under pretence of providing against it, encroach on those liberties which by free states have been deemed invaluable. Nothing new of this nature being left to be attempted in England, we on this continent have felt the encreased movement of that ambition; and now I presume we will not be averse from believing what Mrs. Macauly has told us in her late letters on the history of England, and with which I shall conclude these observations. Speaking of James I. and the ridiculous and over-cautious timidity of that Prince, yet considering the ruinous system which has followed down to the present æra of the war against America, she cannot help expressing a wish, "that the successors of this Solomon of the English nation had possessed the pacific disposition of their great founder."

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Bute.*

Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.

A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Season; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

Philadelphia, May 1, 1780.

Seven Hundred Dollars Reward,

For a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK.

LOST last Friday, between Market and Arch-streets, a red Morocco Pocket-book, with a silver clasp, containing between Five and Six Hundred Dollars, a Continental Loan-Office Certificate for Six Hundred Dollars, issued from the Loan-Office in Philadelphia, payable to Matthew Irwin, dated November 13, 1777, No. 1147, *two years interest having been received and indorsed on the back; two setts of Bills of Exchange for Thirty-six Dollars each, drawn on the Commissioners in Paris in favour of William Finnie,* No. 2516 *and* 2517, *dated April* 20, 1780; *five Lottery Tickets in the Third Class,* No. 14, 15, 12,682, 12,683 *and* 12,762, *and sundry other papers. Whoever delivers the Pocket-book with the aforesaid particulars to the Printers hereof, or to Mr.* BENJAMIN JANUARY, *in Front-street, near the Coffee-house, shall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the Certificate, Bills and Tickets, and no questions asked.------ Every step has been taken to prevent their being paid, this is therefore to* CAUTION *the* PUBLIC *from being imposed on by purchasing them; and it is requested, if they are offered for sale, they may be stopt, and information given as above.* ¶

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night out of the Subscriber's stable, at his Ferry opposite Philadelphia, a large Sorrel Horse, of the Raven breed, eight years old, marked with a star and snip, both hind feet white, half up to his gamble joints, a long dock with a switch tail, full fifteen hands high; paces, canters and trots, well carriaged and in good order. ALSO, A Brown Mare, of the Dray breed, five years old, with a large star in her forehead, and one hind foot white, high couraged and carries a good head, but her tail rather low, a natural trotter and moves pleasant, about fifteen hands high and well made. Any person who will secure the said horses and the thief, so that the owner can have his horses, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for each.

April 28, 1780. ¶ SAMUEL COOPER.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber gives this public notice, that he has rented a store in Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, next door to Mr. Joseph Swift's, which will be opened next Thursday for the reception of all goods admitted by Law to be sold by public auction; and where he proposes holding a public sale every Tuesday, (the weather permitting) to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and oftener if goods come in. Constant attendance will be given at said store, by the public's most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. No goods will be received on days of sale.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1780.

WHEREAS Susanna, the wife of the subscriber, having run me greatly in debt, destroyed my interest, and otherwise having most shamefully misbehaved herself, that it being impossible for me to live with her, neither do I intend to cohabit with her any more; now this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ *HENRY STILES, junior.*

JOHN ORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

HAS removed from his house in Front-street, to his house on the north side of Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Marshall, deceased, where he continues to carry on the Notary and Conveyancing business, and has also opened an Office for the sale of real estates. ¶

Reading, April 17, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal last night, a certain PETER PHILIPS, who was committed for passing counterfeit continental currency; had on a sky-blue lincey coat, lincey jacket, and an old hat; he is of a black complexion, and has a bad countenance. Also JOHN WOLFKILL, who was committed for deserting from the army; he belongs to the third Virginia regiment. Whoever apprehends the said villains, so that they may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by HENRY HAFFA, *Sheriff.* ¶

Springfield township, Bucks county, April 3, 1780.

WAS found dead upon the great road, a man named PETER LITT, *and an inquest held upon him according to law. He had with him some shoe-buckles, needles and pins. His relations, if any he has, may have the goods again, paying the charges, by applying to*

¶ *SAMUEL M'CAMMON.*

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, in the night of the 22d of March last, a dark sorrel MARE, heavy with foal, about 14 *hands high, seven years old, one wall eye, a crooked spot in her forehead, shod before, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark when stolen. Whoever secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward,* or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars *for the mare only, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by*

¶ *FRANCIS MOTHRAL.*

N. B. *Next morning was found tied with a rope round her neck, a large black Mare, with a star and snip, low in flesh, supposed to be left by the thief; whoever has lost said mare is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.* F. M.

Imported and to be SOLD by

PHILIP WILSON,

At his store on South-street wharff, or at his house the corner of South and Penn-streets,

A QUANTITY of the best Allom Salt, West-India Rum, Madeira Wine by the pipe, Geneva in jugs, Queens-Ware in Crates, a neat assortment of Hard-Ware by invoice, some ready made mens coats, Tea, Coffee and Flour.

Ran away from said Wilson (about a month ago) a Negroe Man, named BEN; he is lame of his left leg and heel, broad and strong made, about 5 feet 2 inches high. *One Hundred Dollars Reward* for the negroe, with reasonable charges, and *Two Hundred Dollars* for information who employs him to work, or aids his escape (so that they be brought to justice) will be paid, by PHILIP WILSON.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1780. ¶

To be Sold, or Rented,

THE HOUSE that Judge Imley formerly lived in at Bordenton, it is a genteel finished house, with two large parlours on the lower floor, and three chambers on the second floor, and two ditto on the upper floor: There is also convenient rooms over the kitchen for servants to lodge in, a fine garden, two grass-lots, and a compleat stable, with a pump opposite the kitchen door; stands on high ground, and a healthy situation. For terms apply to JOSEPH CARSON in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH POTTS, Esq; in Bordenton,

To be sold by said Carson, a few hogsheads of exceeding good Bordeaux claret, rock salt in bags, corded druggets, durants, mens brown thread and cotton hose, and black silk ditto, knives and forks, cross-cut and hand-saw files. The dry goods will be sold cheap, as they belong to a gentleman going off to the West-Indies. ‖

PARIS, *December* 1.

IF, in States as in families, œconomy be a ſource of greatneſs and proſperity, it is ſo eſpecially when States are obliged, by their circumſtances, to diſplay their whole ſtrength.—Set on foot the moſt formidable armies, multiply your fortreſſes, your garriſons, ſeamen and floating citadels, without œconomy every thing is diſſipated like empty ſmoke. Diſorder and diſſipation in the finances ſpread like ſubtle and devouring poiſons through every part of Adminiſtration. The treaſures which ſhould be employed in repairing loſſes, and making new efforts, are ſquandered by the extravagancies of public blood-ſuckers, the confidence and love of the people are weakened, and when it becomes neceſſary to ſet theſe two great ſprings at work, nothing is found now but a general torpor, which puts a ſtop to all operations. When war is kindled between two rival powers, the one that purſues with the greateſt conſtancy and vigour the principles of a wiſe œconomy, muſt neceſſarily cauſe the balance to incline on her ſide. According to this truth, which was never contradicted by experience, it is eaſy to foreſee what will be the iſſue of our quarrel with England. M. *Necker*, whoſe name alone is a ſatire on the Britiſh miniſtry, has taken his meaſures for ſupplying the ſervice of the enſuing year, without ſtanding in need of creating any new impoſitions. His conduct muſt be conſidered as a maſter-piece of adminiſtration, eſpecially after the enormous expences which the augmentation of our Navy, and our very great preparations for a vigorous campaign, by ſea and land, have occaſioned. He provided for every purpoſe by a loan on annuities for life, which will be no charge to the State; the duration of this loan being limited, it is ſufficient to have procured the means of paying off arrearages, which the miniſter finds abundantly in the ſavings he has made, and in thoſe which he is now making. Theſe laſt conſiſt in the reduction of the exorbitant intereſt which the Farmers General and Commiſſaries uſed to receive for any monies they advanced; in the ſuppreſſion of expences in the general management, and in the effectual extinction of the ſalaries and penſions upon the products of this truſt, from which that now to be renewed will be ſet free. Theſe ſeveral reſources diſplay themſelves ſucceſſively in the ſight of the illuſtrious ſtranger who is at the head of our finances; and, as he enjoys in the higheſt degree the confidence of his Royal Maſter, he can go on boldly, without any other conſideration than that of the public good. His firmneſs and vigilance permit us not to perceive that we have for two years carried on a very expenſive war; they will ſet us in a condition of prolonging it ſtill for ſome years, if England obſtinately perſiſt in the diſpute. The new loan offers new helps for encreaſing its value, which will alone be ſufficient for the funds which are to reimburſe the General Commiſſioners, and for that of the intereſts for the loans which are opening. We cannot enough admire the wiſdom of a Miniſter, who has managed affairs ſo greatly to the advantage of the State. He will give them the full extent they are ſuſceptible of, if, as he hath propoſed, he ſhould, in renewing the leaſe of the General Farms, employ ſuch perſons only as are experienced and capable of the buſineſs.

The preamble of the Royal edict, importing the eſtabliſhment of five millions of annuities for life, is too intereſting for reducing it to a cold analyſis. The paternal goodneſs of our Sovereign is ſtamped on every word of this precious monument.

"LOUIS, *by the Grace of* GOD, *King of France, Navarre, &c.*

"OUR people have been witneſſes of the extent of the forces we have diſplayed for this year: We could not have done ſo without very conſiderable expence; but, at the ſame time that we have procured extraordinary ſupplies, we have encreaſed our revenue by means of œconomy, improvement, and regulations executed in the department of our finances; and, by the account which has been given us, we underſtand that, by the effect of theſe divers operations, there is ſtill at this very time an exact balance between our expences and our fixed and ordinary revenues; nevertheleſs, we have compriſed in theſe expences all the annual reimburſements, which we continue exactly, although the decrees under the late King would have authoriſed a ſuſpenſion of them from the beginning of the war, and while it ſhall laſt. Such a ſtate of finance is, without doubt, as ſatisfactory as circumſtances can admit; but it obliges us to find new reſources to anſwer the intereſt of the loans which the continuation of the war renders indiſpenſable. That which we now open conſiſts in a creation of five millions of annuities for life, at ten *per cent.* a head, at nine for two, at eight and a half for three, and at eight for four, the whole with the reſerve of the tenth: And we have the more willingly adopted theſe conditions, as the power of placing on divers heads leſſens the moral inconveniency of the annuities, by facilitating the domeſtic arrangements, and the payments ſuited to the intereſt of families.

"The principles of punctuality and good faith which we have propoſed to ourſelves, and which we ſhall conſtantly attend to, would have put us under a neceſſity of impoſing a ſum equivalent to the intereſt of the loan which we have juſt determined upon, if we were not, at this inſtant, ſure of procuring a proportionate, and even a ſuperior, augmentation of our revenue, by the war-arrangement of the new leaſe of our general farms, in which we are now engaged: We have alſo in view other diſpoſitions of advantage to our finances.

"Thus we are happily free from the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing this year any of thoſe taxes, which, being permanent, or not ceaſing but with the extinction of the capitals, or of the intereſt for which they are a pledge, are neceſſarily moſt burthenſome to our people. We would be equally ſure of power to ſecure them from light contributions, which end with the war. Not that we would fail to do juſtice to the ſentiments of zeal and affection, which would lead our faithful ſubjects to concur in every meaſure neceſſary on every emergency, but, more concerned perhaps than they themſelves are at their tributes and ſacrifices, we defer having recourſe to them as long as our wiſdom will permit us. But we ſhall then do it with confidence, at the time when ſupplies become neceſſary; and we ſhall be very deſirous of demonſtrating to our enemies, as they already experience in the valour of our fleets and armies, that there are no exertions which may not be expected from a nation, which has been long diſtinguiſhed by their attachment to their Sovereigns, and a devotion to their glory."

We are aſſured, that ſubſcriptions are already made for great part of the loan on annuities for life. A royal declaration is publiſhed, which ordains, that from the firſt of January, 1780. accounts of receipts and expences will be paſſed by the King's Treaſury. The 24th of laſt month an edict, regiſtered in Parliament, appeared, which ſuppreſſes many Treaſurers, and creates inſtead of them one office of Treaſurer and Paymaſter of the various expences.

The King's ſhips the *Duke of Burgundy*, *Royal Louis*, *Magnanime*, and *Terrible*, will be ready for ſea in the ſpring, and our navy will be the moſt formidable that it was ever known to be. It is eaſy to ſee, by the immenſe preparations made in every department, that the miniſtry will ſend a large fleet to America.

LONDON, December 5.

While we were waiting for the plentiful harveſt which our Miniſters promiſed themſelves they ſhould make at the firſt meeting of Parliament, they were contriving to ſet on foot a kind of *begging* through all the pariſhes for the ſupport of government, and the party in oppoſition have not failed to throw out the moſt vehement ſarcaſms on this new method of draining our purſes; they would have been little ſenſible to the darts of epigrams, if we had ſatisfied their views; but moſt people from whom they aſked money, made ſpeeches to the beggars inſtead of giving them any thing, and charged them to tell thoſe who ſent them, that the peoples money was already gone in taxes. This reſource having failed, a wag propoſed to ſet up, at the gates and entrances of all public places, boxes with this inſcription: *Charity for the poor Miniſters of State.*

While government, ever inſatiable, ſolicits moſt earneſtly for Engliſh charity and patriotiſm, the indolence and *ſelfiſh* ſpirit of all people in place are ſufficient to excite the indignation of the public. There are more than *twenty* of the preſent Miniſtry who draw, from their offices, from *ten* to *twenty thouſand pounds* ſterling a year; *ſixty* Lords, or Members of Parliament, have penſions from *five* to *ſix thouſand pounds*; *four hundred thouſand pounds* are annually diſtributed among members of the two Houſes, who vote on the ſide of miniſtry—and not one of theſe voracious animals, fattened with our ſubſtance, offers a ſingle ſhilling to the neceſſities of the ſtate.

The contagion of evil example has ſpread its virulence through the three kingdoms, and we may juſtly declare, without danger of being contradicted, that there is no longer even the ſhadow of patriotiſm among the Engliſh. Our true country is *the conſtitution* of our forefathers; and we too clearly ſee *that* is irrevocably ſold to our tyrants. The Commons will not fail to humour the luſt and avarice of Miniſtry, that they may be paid for it in *their* turn. On the opening of Parliament new taxes will be propoſed: In vain will the furious members of the Oppoſition endeavour to withſtand it: The taxes will paſs: But who will pay them? The rich ſhut their purſes, the people already bend under the burden: Will they ſuffer themſelves to be quite weighed down? We ſhall ſoon ſee how far their patience may be abuſed.

January 8. Yeſterday, in conſequence of a public notice given by the ſheriffs, a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the freeholders of Middleſex was held at the Mermaid, at Hackney. About one o'clock Mr. Sheriff Wright took the chair (Sheriff Pugh, being confined with the gout, did not attend) and read a requiſition made to him, ſigned by ſeveral freeholders of the county, requiring the meeting, the purport of which was, to conſider the propriety of entering into reſolutions, and co-operating with the Noble Lords who formed the minority on the 7th and 15th of December on the motions for the retrenchment of the civil liſt, and for controuling the public expenditure, &c."

The following is a copy of the petition agreed to at this meeting:

To the Honorable the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled:

The petition of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Middleſex.

Sheweth,

That this nation hath been engaged for ſeveral years in a moſt expenſive and unfortunate war; that many of our valuable colonies, having actually declared themſelves independent, have formed a ſtrict confederacy with France and Spain, the inveterate enemies of Great-Britain; that the conſequence of thoſe combined misfortunes hath been a large addition to the national debt, a heavy accumulation of taxes, a rapid decline of the trade, manufactures, and land-rents of the kingdom.

Alarmed at the diminiſhed reſources and growing burthens of this country, and convinced that rigid frugality is now indiſpenſably neceſſary, in every department of the ſtate, your petitioners obſerve with grief, that notwithſtanding the calamitous and impoveriſhed condition of the nation, much public money has been improvidently ſquandered, and that many individuals enjoy ſinecure places, efficient places with exorbitant emoluments, and penſions unmerited by public ſervice, to a large and ſtill encreaſing amount; whence the crown has acquired a great and unconſtitutional influence, which, if not checked, muſt ſoon prove fatal to the liberties of this country.

Your petitioners, conceiving that the true end of every legitimate government is not the emolument of any individual, but the welfare of the community, beg leave further to repreſent, that until effectual meaſures be taken to redreſs the oppreſſive grievances herein ſtated, the grant of any additional ſum of public money, beyond the produce of the preſent taxes, will be injurious to the rights and property of the people, and derogatory from the honor and dignity of Parliament.

Your petitioners therefore do moſt earneſtly requeſt, that before any new burthens are laid upon this country, effectual meaſures may be taken to enquire into and correct the groſs abuſes in the expenditure of public money; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments; to reſcind and aboliſh all ſinecure places and unmerited penſions; and to appropriate the produce to the neceſſities of the ſtate, in ſuch manner as to the wiſdom of Parliament ſhall ſeem meet. And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

Jan. 11. The laſt letters from Hanover mention a report prevailing there, that the French are meditating a plan for invading the Electorate early in the ſpring, for which purpoſe their troops in Alſace and Lorraine had been conſiderably reinforced; that all poſſible precautions were taken to give them a warm reception.

They write from Hanover, that the troops of that electorate, purſuant to orders from England, have been augmented to 30,000 men, and that they are in two diviſions on the frontiers of that electorate, ready to march on the firſt notice.

A private letter from Berlin ſays, his Pruſſian Majeſty has given orders for ſeveral thouſands of his beſt troops to be kept in conſtant exerciſe, as they will be wanted for actual ſervice early in ſpring.

They write from Cadiz, that ſix tranſports, under convoy of two men of war, are ſailed from that port, with three battalions of Spaniſh troops on board, bound to Mexico.

Jan. 14. It is reported that the King of Pruſſia has declared to the French Miniſter at his Court, &c. that he is determined to ſupport his faithful ally, the King of Great-Britain, in his German and Hanoverian poſſeſſions, againſt all powers who may attempt to invade his rights therein.

Jan. 18. A letter from Paris ſays, "Orders have been ſent to Toulon to ſtop the departure of a ſquadron at that port, and now ready and under ſailing orders, till the return of a courier from the Court of Madrid, who is gone thither with ſome very ſingular and intereſting diſpatches."

Four tranſport ſhips have been appointed by Government, and laden at Ramſgate with lime in caſks, for the ſeveral ports in the Weſt-Indies. Great quantities of fortification tools, and ſeveral maſons, carpenters, and ſmiths, are to go in the above veſſels, to ſtrengthen the works in the places lately taken from the Spaniards.

HERTFORD COUNTY MEETING.

Yeſterday a very reſpectable number of Freeholders of the county of Hertford met at the Shire-houſe in Hertford, in conſequence of an advertiſement from the Sheriff, who convened them together agreeable to the requiſition of ſeveral gentlemen, "to endeavour, in the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh Empire, and the diſtreſsful ſituation of individuals, to concert meaſures, in a conſtitutional way, for the public ſafety, and for their own relief."

Mr. Baker (ſheriff) at twelve o'clock, ſtated to the company the cauſe of their being aſſembled, and left it to them to proceed on the buſineſs.

Mr. Jennings being called to the chair, Mr. N. Calvert addreſſed the Freeholders: he ſtated the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of the nation; the innumerable number of taxes lately levied; the number of penſions and ſinecure places granted to thoſe who had never been famed for doing any public ſervice; and the amazing ſums granted, of which no account was ever given. He alſo ſaid, the ſums expended during four years of the preſent war, exceeded thoſe of the firſt four years in the laſt, almoſt two to one; that during the adminiſtration of Mr. Pitt, on whoſe memory he paſſed the higheſt encomiums, the nation flouriſhed, but ſince that time we have been gradually declining, and reduced to almoſt the laſt extremity.

The reſolutions were propoſed by Mr. Calvert; they met with ſome oppoſition by two or three gentlemen, and were as ſtrongly ſupported by others. At length they were agreed to, a Committee appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

The reſolutions were ſimilar to thoſe of the counties of York and Middleſex.

Yeſterday the Dutch Ambaſſador had a long conference with the Secretary of State on the ſubject of ſome diſpatches received by his Excellency from the States-General, relative to the motions of the Emperor of Germany.

A letter from Amſterdam ſays, that the Dutch had laid an embargo on their own trade, until a ſquadron now fitting out was manned.

A plan has been laid before the Lords of the Treaſury for laying a tax on all places of public diverſions throughout the kingdom, to anſwer in part the emergencies of Government.

The profuſeneſs in the expenditure of public money calls aloud, indeed, for correction and amendment: but ſtill it is to be hoped the good ſenſe, ſound patriotiſm, and judgment of the yeomanry of the people of England, will direct them properly, in the preſent almoſt general call for County-meetings: if Faction and Party once lead them into error on theſe public occaſions, they may too late repent the ſituation of this happy country, and remember, with remorſe and horror, how ſuch practices led the nation into the calamities of civil war a little more than a century ago, and even in our own times to open rebellion in America.

The Great and Opulent, enjoying places and preferment under the Crown, ought publicly and honourably to appropriate their appointments to the exigencies of the State: this would be patriotiſm indeed, and yet it would be only what our enemy, the Miniſter of France, has taught us.

A meeting of the county of Kent is reſolved upon; and it will be held immmediately after the meeting of of the county of Surry.

Jan. 20. The High Sheriff of the county of Glouceſter having refuſed to call a meeting of that county, ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen have advertiſed a meeting: Among many other reſpectable names, are thoſe of Lords Berkeley, Craven, Chedworth, Hon George Berkeley, Sir William Guiſe, Sir William Codrington, Mr. Hayward, &c. &c. &c.

The gentlemen of the County of Dorſet have applied to the Sheriff of that county, to call a meeting of the county; which requeſt he complied with, and fixed the 21ſt inſt. at Dorcheſter, for that purpoſe.

The ſame requeſt has been made to the Sheriff of Somerſet, and he has complied with it, and fixed the 25th inſt. at Wells, for that purpoſe.

The ſame requeſt has been made to the Sheriff of Brecknock, who has fixed the 9th of February, at Brecknock, for that buſineſs.

Orders are given for two regiments to be in readineſs to embark for the coaſt of Africa, to retake Senegal, and all the ſettlements the French are in poſſeſſion of on that coaſt.

A large American veſſel, laden with tobacco and indigo, is carried into Waterford by the Vulture cutter.

If credit may be given to ſome private letters received from Amſterdam, the French have now orders lying in Holland for naval ſtores to the amount of 100,000l.

An expedition conſiſting of eight ſhips of the line, and tranſports having on board ten thouſand land forces, are to ſail from Corke harbour early in the ſpring. The reaſon Corke is fixed upon for the embarkation of the troops, is on account of the weſterly winds which uſually blow up channel in the months of March and April, and have retarded our diſtant operations more than any other circumſtance whatever. The veteran regiments now in Ireland are to be employed in this expedition, and will be replaced by the new levies now in Great-Britain. The men of war of the line, and frigates, will repair to the place of rendezvous early in the next month, and take ſuch tranſports as may be thought neceſſary for accommodating and tranſporting the troops, artillery, military ſtores, proviſions, &c. under convoy. The deſtination of this formidable armament is meant to be kept a profound ſecret, even to the Admiral and General; nor will they be permitted to open their inſtructions, till they ſhall arrive in a certain latitude.

A private letter from Liſbon to a gentleman in the city ſpeaks of a report circulated there of the death of the famous Spaniard Don Martin Badia, in an engagement with a frigate from Port Mahon. This man the King of Spain had juſt rewarded with a golden medal for his ſignal naval ſervices.

So amazingly has the colony of Nova-Scotia flouriſhed in conſequence of the preſent rebellion in North-America, that one gentleman who has an extenſive plantation on the Bay of Fundy, has quadrupled the groſs produce of it in four years. In one tract there are thirteen miles in ſucceſſion all improved and cultivated within five years.

The Iſland of St. John has received almoſt equal improvements.

Jan. 22. A private letter from Cadiz ſays, that great preparations were making there for an important expedition, and that they only waited for a fleet of tranſports from Bilboa, which were hourly expected.

Jan. 25. On Wedneſday laſt a French cartel ſhip arrived in Torbay, from St. Maloes, having on board General Garth (who was taken priſoner in the Experiment man of war, by the Count D'Eſtaing) and 316 ſailors, who had been confined priſoners at Dinant and Fougaret---She ſailed on the 9th inſtant, when there remained four other veſſels to tranſport the remainder of the priſoners for England, from whence they are to carry back an equal number of French ſailors, in return.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, January 2, 1780.

"This Court was applied to ſome months ago, to permit merchants of Sweden to ſupply the French navy with naval ſtores of ſeveral kinds, the major part of them to be the growth of this country, particularly oak in great quantities, that wood here being found excellent for ſhip building; but tho' the merchants were willing to contract, the King would not permit them; ſaying, however clandeſtinely it might be done, it was contrary to the treaty ſubſiſting between him and the King of Great-Britain, which forbids the ſending of naval ſtores to his enemies by Swediſh ſhips. The French he added might load whatever they pleaſed, but his ſubjects ſhould not be the carriers.

A private letter received from the Hague has the following paſſage: "Advice is received that the King of Candia, having received ſome offence from the Dutch, was preparing to put himſelf at the head of a numerous army, in order to march againſt the Dutch ſettlement of Point de Galles, on the iſland of Ceylon."

Letters from Bourdeaux, dated the 14th inſtant mention, that on the 11th 20 ſail of ſhips from Martinico, all deeply laden, arrived ſafe there under convoy of three French frigates. They were only 26 days on their voyage.

Lord Sandwich and Lord Hillſborough a few days ago laid a great variety of information before his Majeſty, relative to the naval preparations in France. It ſeems, that Monſieur de Sartine has aſſured his Maſter, that he will have 50 ſail of the line in the channel early in May, without taking the crews from the tranſport ſhips, which was laſt year the reaſon why an invaſion was impracticable. He has alſo promiſed a fleet for the Weſt-Indies much ſuperior to any thing we can have there.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, December 24.

"The French have erected 19 draw-bridges over the gullies in Martinico, in order to facilitate the more eaſy tranſportation of troops and artillery to every part of the Iſland in caſe of any future ſiege. Theſe bridges are moſt of them defended by batteries, and are removeable at pleaſure."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, January 2.

"A French frigate cut a brig out of Mevagizzy Bay laſt week, though there is a battery there of ſeveral 18 pounders."

Jan. 27. Adminiſtration are hourly in expectation of diſpatches of the utmoſt importance from Sir Henry Clinton, he having left New-York at the head of 10,000 men, and marched for Carolina, as ſoon as he heard d'Eſtaing had left the coaſt; all diſpatches from the Admiralty, and Secretary of State's offices, are directed to him at Georgia.

Yeſterday an expreſs was ſent from the Admiralty to Plymouth, for a 50 gun ſhip and three frigates to ſail immediately, to cruize off Liſbon.

A correſpondent obſerves, that this country ſeems approaching with rapid progreſs to that period, beyond which, if even ſucceſs attends the war, taxation cannot much longer be carried with effect. New taxes, even in popular Adminiſtrations, are received by the community with ill-will and diſguſt, but when repeatedly aggravated, upon a nation whoſe commerce, colonization and dependencies are upon the decline, it cannot be long ſupported by the moſt able financier. Notwithſtanding the continual reports of an accommodation with America, where are the terms, or propoſitions, for that purpoſe? Neither the Sovereign nor the ſubject, it is now believed, know any thing of them; and we are ſtill purſuing a phantom, at the expence of twelve millions per annum, which, it is confidently affirmed and believed by many moderate men, might be ſaved to this kingdom by a liberal offer to America, equal, or ſimilar, to the favours and friendſhip lately beſtowed on Ireland.

Jan. 29. Certain advice is received from the Hague, that the Dutch Eaſt-India Company are preparing to ſend out immediately 4000 troops, to reinforce their ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies.

The fleet of tranſports, with the troops on board, bound to Jamaica, which ſailed from Spithead under convoy on Wedneſday in the afternoon, paſſed by Torbay early Yeſterday morning, all well.

At a numerous meeting of the Nobility, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Wilts, on Tueſday laſt at the Devizes, a petition (the ſame as that from the county of York) was approved of, and agreed to; after which a Committee of correſpondence was appointed, and the Meeting adjourned to Tueſday in Eaſter week next enſuing, at Devizes.

Feb. 1. Yeſterday morning ſome inſtructions of a particular nature paſſed the Great Seal, and were immediately forwarded to Sir Joſeph Yorke at the Hague.

Extract of a letter from Penzance, Jan. 28.

"Yeſterday was ſent in here by the Cornwall privateer, a ſhip from South-Carolina, bound to Nantz, laden with rice, indigo, and cotton, called the Charleſtown; ſhe was ſeparated from two more in a gale of wind, which the privateer is gone in queſt of."

Dublin, Jan. 15. We have the pleaſure to acquaint our readers, that on Monday laſt there was made the firſt export entry of woollen from this kingdom, at our Cuſtom-houſe, ſince the reſtrictions on our trade were taken off. The entry was made by William Worthington, Eſq; of 1300 yards of ſerge for Liſbon.

Newcaſtle, Jan. 22. In the courſe of laſt year 3900 ſhips were cleared at the Cuſtom-houſe here, including their repeated voyages, viz. 3670 coaſtwiſe, and 230 to foreign parts; which number falls ſhort of the year 1778 upwards of 500, and the year 1777 upwards of 900 ſhips.

Paris, Jan. 20. M. de la Mothe Piquet's diviſion has, it is ſaid, run no danger on its paſſage, not having met with any where any thing of the enemy. It is aſſured that Admiral Parker has divided his fleet into two ſquadrons, one of which is ſtationed to cruize off the Windward Iſlands, and the other off the Leeward. Theſe parts will become again next year the theatre of war. The two rival nations are preparing to wreſt from each other the ſugar iſlands; and they ſeem to be fully reſolved to ſtick at nothing to ſupport theſe bloody enterprizes.

Genoa, Jan. 1. A veſſel which arrived here this week from Tunis, brought a letter to the Dutch Conſul, dated Tunis, Nov. 29, which mentions advice being received from Tripoli, in Barbary, "That one of the uncles of the Pacha had revolted againſt him, and was advanced at the head of an army to within a day's journey of that capital, which had cauſed the greateſt confuſion imaginable; that the Chriſtians were ſhipping themſelves and their moſt valuable effects on board the veſſels in the port, and the Moors and Jews were ſecuring their money and jewels, as a general pillage was expected if the rebels could get into the city."

ST. PIERRE *(Martinique) April* 6, 1780.

Our accounts from the neighbouring Iſlands are truly diſtreſſing. On the 30th of March, at half after 4 o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out at a houſe, at Pointe-a-Petre, in Gaudalope. As there had been a long ſpell of dry weather, and the warehouſes filled with goods and a variety of combuſtibles, the flames ſpread rapidly and irreſiſtibly, ſo that in leſs than two hours two thirds of the city was burnt. That part of the place which was to windward was diſtinct from the other, and it only eſcaped. The loſs is eſtimated at 15,000,000. The town of Roſeau, Dominique, has ſuffered a ſimilar misfortune, but had only eight or nine houſes burnt, the fire being ſpeedily ſuppreſſed.

BOSTON, April 24.

Saturday laſt arrived here Capt. Morgan in forty two days from Cadiz. By him we have an account of the ſafe arrival of the Hon. John Jay, Eſq; and Monſ. Gerard, at that place. He alſo confirms the account of the defeat of the Spaniſh fleet off Gibraltar. There was a large fleet fitting out at Cadiz, with a great many troops, but their deſtination kept a profound ſecret.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 10.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated April 17.

"We learn, that on Friday morning the enemy ſurprized our horſe, and that they had advanced near Strawberry-ferry; our loſs was about 20 men and 30 horſes.—General Huger, who commanded the horſe, has not come in, but it is ſaid he got off or eſcaped."

A gentleman from New York ſays, that an expreſs veſſel was ſent to Charleſtown in a few hours after the arrival of Capt. Montague. And from the appearance of people in government, it is thought they had received diſagreeable intelligence. By ſome it was reported that a French and Spaniſh fleet was expected upon the coaſt, that the enterprize againſt Charleſtown was to be abandoned, and the Britiſh army and fleet would be again confined to the City of New York and its dependencies.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre (Martinique) April 7.

"Several veſſels have arrived here from Marſeilles, but laſt from Malaga, from which laſt mentioned place they bring an account of the arrival of their Excellencies Mr. Jay and Monſ. Gerard at Cadiz, after a paſſage of twenty five days from this place.

"They alſo bring an account that ſeveral Britiſh ſhips of the line and ſtore ſhips had arrived to the relief of Gibraltar, and had actually not only thrown conſiderable ſuccours into that fortreſs, but had had a ſevere action with the Spaniſh fleet, with which it was inveſted.

"By the examination of five American ſeamen, who lately made their eſcape from the enemy at St. Lucia, and came to this place, we learn that Admiral Rodney arrived at that Iſland the 24th ult. from England, but laſt from Barbadoes, with five ſhips of the line and a frigate, after having accompanied the fleet deſtined for the relief of Gibraltar, as far as the Straits mouth; and that at the time of their leaving St. Lucia, which was the 28th ult. the enemy had twenty-two ſhips of the line and three frigates at that Iſland, beſides a large body of troops, and that all the troops, except two regiments, were kept on board of tranſports, and not permitted to land, from which it appears as if they were meditating an attack upon one of the French iſlands, and it is generally thought that Grenada or St. Vincents is their object; but the Commander in Chief of this Iſland, ſuſpecting that the force collected at St. Lucia was intended to act againſt one of theſe places, embarked a few days ago, 800 men for the defence of Grenada, and 600 for the defence of St. Vincents, and we have the pleaſure of informing you, that thoſe troops have ſafely arrived, and the frigates that convoyed them are returned."

On the 27th ult. arrived at Boſton, from France, the Marquis Fayette.

Sunday laſt arrived here, the brig Neptune, Captain Darby, and the brig Active, Capt. Meſnard; both from St. Euſtatia.

And on Monday arrived the letter of marque brig Elphinſtone, Capt. Lawrence, of 12 carriage guns, eight of which are braſs, from New-York for St. Kitts, and the privateer brig Arbuthnot, of 14 carriage guns, belonging to New-York, both prizes to the Fair American and Argo privateers, of this port.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette, of May 3.

Yeſterday arrived Capt. George Montague, expreſs in ſix weeks from England, by whom we are informed that Admiral don Langaro, with his moſt Catholic Majeſty's late ſhips the Phoenix of eighty guns, and four other men of war of that nation, of ſeventy four guns each (glorious trophies gained by our Adm. Sir George Rodney, on his late expedition to Gibraltar) were triumphantly conducted by Sir John Lockhart Roſs, and (thus realized and annexed to the Britiſh line of battle) ſecurely moored in the harbour of Portſmouth, amidſt the joys and plaudits of myriads of delighted ſpectators.

Yeſterday arrived Col. Wm. Dalrymple, Quarter Maſter General. The Col left London, with Capt. Montague, on the 23d of March.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1780.

DAVID CHAMBERS,

Marble Maſon,

HAS returned to this city, with intention to reſume his buſineſs, at the north-weſt corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets; where the various kinds of MARBLE WORK will be executed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious manner. Orders left as above, or with James Claypoole, Eſq; in Spruce-ſtreet, will be duly attended to.

He wants a Journeyman who underſtands the work; none elſe need apply. Alſo ſome Labourers.

State of New-Jerſey, May 8, 1780.

TO be SOLD at public vendue, at the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour river, on Tueſday, the 16th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, the privateer brig BLACKSNAKE, an armed veſſel, mounting eight 4 pounders, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, lately recaptured by Captain Mariner: Alſo a Philadelphia PILOT BOAT.

By order of the Judge of the Admiralty of ſaid State,

¶ ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marſhal.

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH only, by

CHALONER and *WHITE*,

On Carpenter's Wharff,

A CARGOE of EXCELLENT

MUSCOVADO SUGARS. §

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, A variety of GOODS, ſuited to every ſeaſon of the year, viz. Jeans, Saggathies, Everlaſting, Shalloons, Coatings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual. SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Notice to the PUBLIC.

MR. JASTRAM propoſes himſelf to teach the *French* and *Engliſh* Tongues by Principles; likewiſe to play on the *German* Flute by Muſick. For further information apply to him, at Mr. Hale's, in Walnut-ſtreet, two houſes below the New Goal. ¶

To be SOLD into the country for a term of years,

A STOUT hearty young Negroe MAN, about 18 years of age, born in the country, and underſtands moſt ſorts of farming work; the true reaſons for parting with him will be told by the owner. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. APTY, in Philadelphia, where he may be ſeen.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of letting his friends know, and the public in general, that he has moved from the Trapp, on the Reading road, to Philadelphia, the corner of Race and Third-ſtreets, to the houſe and ſtables which Henry Funk lately kept, where he has opened a houſe of entertainment for gentlemen, and alſo excellent ſtabling kept in the beſt manner, well ſupplied with good hay and oats. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, by their humble ſervant ISAAC CONNELY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

(And may be entered upon at any time)

AN elegant FARM, in good repair, about forty miles from Philadelphia, in Cheſter county, and in a good neighbourhood, containing upwards of 400 *acres, half cleared and under excellent fence, the remainder well timbered.*

The improvements are, a large double two ſtory brick houſe, well finiſhed, a large brick kitchen adjoining; the houſe is ſo ſituated as to command a beautiful proſpect of the meadow, which contains upwards of 40 *acres, finely watered by a never-failing ſtream that is brought within twenty feet of the door, and affords an agreeable murmur; a log houſe,* 120 *feet from the manſion-houſe, very ſuitable for an overſeer or a ſmall family; a ſtone ſpring-houſe at a convenient diſtance, which has a chamber over it; a large barn in good repair; a ſtable, the floor planked and divided into ſix ſtalls; an outſtable for ſix breeding mares; ſtabling for* 25 *head of horned cattle, and chains ready made for twelve; an orchard in its prime, of* 160 *or* 70 *trees, in which is a cyder-preſs and mill, a young orchard of about* 100 *trees lately planted, and a large peach orchard; a garden well incloſed and beautifully ſituated, and, what would render it ſtill more pleaſant, a ſtream of water may be eaſily brought through it, ſo as to form an agreeable caſcade, for a ſum not exceeding five guineas.---- Breeding mares with foal, horſes, milch cows, oxen, young cattle, ſheep and hogs, together with carts, plows, harrows, gears and farming utenſils, ſufficient to accommodate any farm, and about thirty-five acres of wheat, rye and barley in the ground, may go with ſaid farm, to accommodate the purchaſer, if he chooſes. For further information enquire of the Printers hereof.* ¶

TO BE LETT,

A COMPLEAT FULLING MILL, with two ſtocks, the houſe 28 by 18 feet, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, the dying, ſhearing and preſſing utenſils in good order, the whole being new laſt fall. The ſtream affords plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons, and great plenty of work may be had the moſt of the year. It is ſituate in Kent county, Maryland, in a very pleaſant and healthy part of the country. ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A millwright, brick-maker and ſtone maſon, may have employ, by applying as above. ¶ 4 w.

THIS is to give NOTICE for the third and laſt time, that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. ANTHONY FORTUNE, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Adminiſtrators, to prevent further trouble; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to receive payment, by

NICHOLAS BERNARD,
JAMES HAM,] Adminiſtrators.

May 10, 1780. ¶

Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 25, 1780.

WAS left in my yard laſt night, ſuppoſed by a thief, a large bay MARE, about 15 hands high, and about 15 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on her right hind foot, neither brand nor ſaddle mark, and has no ſhoes on. Another mare was taken out of my ſtable at the ſame time, but I have ſince got her again. The owner of the above deſcribed mare, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to LEONARD MITS. ¶

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

WAS taken up, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, about two miles from Philadelphia, on the Germantown road, Seven old SHEEP, and Four LAMBS, of different marks. The owners of the above ſheep and lambs, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, on proving property and paying charges, may have them again. ¶ *JACOB DAGER.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-ſtreet, four Doors above Race-ſtreet,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Preſidents and Members of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Eſq; a Member of the ſaid Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania.

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by

ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 4000 acres of LAND on Tye river, a branch of James river, in Amherſt county, Virginia: This tract is proper for the cultivation of wheat, corn, hemp or tobacco, is extremely well watered, and is ſituate in a healthy part of the country: It lies 20 miles diſtant from James river, by which the produce of the lands is tranſported in four days to Richmond, the capital of the country, diſtant 80 miles. The terms are moderate, and may be known on application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‡ JOHN ROSE.

To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the alotment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a negroe man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes tavern, or PAUL PEIRCE. ‖

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Oxford, Cheſter County, to Philadelphia, once a Week; he ſets out from Oxford on Mondays, and returns on Fridays; he alſo rides to Matthew M'Calla's Ferry, on Saſquehanna, Cheſnut-Level Meeting-houſe, New-London Croſs Roads, Stephen Cochran's, Kennet Square, Gideon Gilpin's, Samuel Painter's, Valentine Weaver's, in Cheſter, and Henry Hayes's, in Darby. Letters will be forwarded at One Dollar each for a Subſcriber, or Three Dollars for Non-ſubſcribers, and the Money to be left with the Letters. The Public may depend on a punctual Performance of all Matters entruſted to the Care of their humble Servant,

JAMES BALLENTINE.

Bucks county, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Conſtable of Buckingham, Bucks county, a young man, named David Ruſſel, a turner and chair-maker by trade, about 23 years of age, fair hair, light complexion, and marked with the ſmall-pox: Had on a hat without loops, a plaited ſtock, with ſilver claſps, coarſe ſhirt, brown jacket, light coloured napt coat, new buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, and new calf-ſkin pumps, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Ruſſel in Philadelphia or Newtown goals, or brings him to the Conſtable of Buckingham, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ASA FELL, Conſtable. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, 24 years of age, underſtands driving a carriage, fit for a gentleman's waiter, or any kind of houſe work or country buſineſs. For further particulars enquire of Jacob Cox, at Daniel Vanvoorhis's, ſilverſmith, in Market ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia, or of William Shields, Tavern-keeper, at New-London Croſs Roads, Cheſter county. ¶

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living near Bethlehem, in Northampton county, in the night of the 28th of March laſt, a light brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, particularly well ſet, ſhod all round, with ſteel corks, a natural trotter, about 12 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder I. The morning following was found in the field of the ſubſcriber, an old brown mare, with a bald face, three white feet, branded G. N. ſuppoſed to have been left by the thief; which, if ſtolen or ſtrayed, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. Whoever takes up and ſecures the firſt mentioned mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Two Hundred Dollars* Reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty* for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH JONES. ‖

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away yeſterday morning an apprentice boy, named George Miller, about five feet four inches high, thick ſet, has light coloured hair, and wears it tied: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured home made cloth coat, jacket and breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, with round plated buckles, and wears a round hat. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and delivers him to his maſter, living in Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet (Lockſmith) ſhall have the above reward, paid by

‖ VALENTINE BROWN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are deſired no to harbour or take him away at their peril.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Hopkins, late of the precinct of Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by ROBERT HOPKINS, HANNAH HOPKINS, } Execut.

To be ſold, at his late plantation, at Point-no-Point, ſeveral young full-blooded Horſes and Mares, breeding Mares and Colts.

TO be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a PLANTATION, with a Merchant-mill; A LOT of GROUND, on Water-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, fifty feet front, north and ſouth, and extends into the river Delaware; on which is erected a three-ſtory brick houſe, 20 by 44 feet, two large rooms on a floor, with a commodious kitchen and cellar; a frame bake-houſe, fronting Water-ſtreet, 20 by 35 feet, brick pained and plaiſtered within, and ſupported by a good ſtone wall, one ſtory high next the river, two good ovens, and every thing in order for carrying on the baking buſineſs; a ten feet alley, pump in the yard, wharf, dock, &c. Any perſon inclining to treat may apply to the ſubſcriber, living at Point-no Point.

ROBERT HOPKINS. ¶

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the laſt SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are publiſhed, and ready to be delivered. ISAAC COLLINS.

GEORGE HABACKER,

HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, near Col. Farmer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Anniſeed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muſcovado and Spaniſh Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Buſhels of excellent coarſe Salt, good Oak Scantling ſeaſoned, and ſundry other Articles.

Juſt imported and to be ſold, Wholeſale and Retail, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

In Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King, the following

GOODS, viz.

BLUE and brown broadcloths; brown and green rattinets, halfthicks and ſerges; Ruſſia ſheeting; Ruſſia ravens duck; Iriſh linens; German dowlas; Brittannias; 3-4ths, 7-8ths and apron wide cotton and linen checks; light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintz; green and blue moreens; yard wide diaper; mock marſeilles; Marſeilles petticoat patterns; cotton and linen handkerchiefs; black and coloured 7-8ths and yd. wide Barcelona ditto; ſpotted and flowered bandanoe ditto; ſilk romal ditto; black, white, pink, green, and blue perſians and ſarſnets; black and white modes, ſattins, taffeties and mantuas; an elegant aſſortment of Chineſe, ſattin, paduaſoy, and other ribbands; womens black and white ſilk mitts; black and coloured ſewing ſilk; plain and figured cyprus, chain and trimming gauzes; millanetts; gauze handkerchiefs; a great variety of book and other muſlins; cambricks and lawns; humhums; mens and womens white kid gloves; ſcarf twiſt, different colours; Scotch and ſtitching threads; coat and quality bindings; tapes and bobbins; table cloths and napkins; worſted, yarn and thread hoſe; worſted breeches patterns; ſham-buck and ſplit-bone knives and forks; ſingle and double bolted padlocks; beſt cupboard, cheſt, and ſtock locks; files of various ſorts; braſs furniture for bureau deſks; iron and braſs deſk, cupboard, table, cheſt, butt, H and HL hinges; braſs picture hooks, and cloak pins; ſhoemakers awlblades and tacks; wood ſcrews, ſcrew pullies and marking irons; claw hammers; Barlow and other penknives; cutteau, piſtol cap and ſeal end pocket ditto; razors and ſciſſars; round and ſquare chapes; plated, pinchbeck and other ſhoe and knee buckles; gilt buttons; ſleeve buttons; thimbles; pins and needles; an elegant aſſortment of blue and white and enamelled china bowls; hyſon, green, and bohea teas; coffee, chocolate, rice; loaf ſugar; alſpice, indigo; choice old ſpirits, &c. &c.

N. B. Said SITGREAVES continues to receive GOODS for ſale on Commiſſions as uſual.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, near the Northern Liberty Ferry, Philadelphia, a valuable MARE, about ſix or ſeven years old, near fifteen hands high, broad and well made, of a dun or mouſe colour, but more light about the noſe and between the legs behind, a dark mane and tail, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded T on the near ſhoulder, and G on the buttock, hardly to be ſeen, paces and trots both very natural, her back ſore with boils, and ſome hairs off near her ſhoulders. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Two Hundred Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges, and One Hundred for the thief, paid by

March 27, 1780. § JOSHUA GIBSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS William Cicel, heretofore of Longcombe, in the county of Oxford, in Great-Britain, carpenter, deceaſed, did in his life time purchaſe of William Penn, Eſq; a right to locate five hundred acres of land, with lot and liberty land appurtenant thereto, in any part of Pennſylvania unappropriated, which was on or about the year of our Lord 1681. And whereas ſome perſon hath lately ſet up a pretended claim to the ſame, as the ſubſcriber hath been informed, Therefore notice is hereby given, to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing of any ſuch pretended claimant, any part of the ſaid five hundred acres of land, located or unlocated; alſo the lot and liberty land appurtenant to the ſame, as all ſuch pretended claims and titles ſet up to the land and premiſes aforeſaid will be diſputed by the ſubſcriber, according to the powers veſted in him for that purpoſe, and as the laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania direct.

JOHN LEE, agent for the heirs of William Cicel, the original purchaſer.

Mount-Pleaſant, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, March 20, 1780. ¶

Briſtol township, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 26th of February, the houſe of Dr. George De Benneville, ſen. and robbed of the following goods, viz. one ſilver watch with a china face, maker's name John Lind, Philadelphia, number unknown, the letters G B in a cypher engraved on the outſide caſe; two pair of plain ſilver ſhoe buckles; one pair of plain ſilver knee-buckles; one ſilver ſtock-buckle, and a ſilver ſmelling-box, gilt on the inſide. Whoever ſecures the thief and goods, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

§ GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, ſenior.

IN CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the Legiſlature of the State of North-Carolina have repreſented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that State, and the remote ſituation of many of its inhabitants, it was impoſſible that they ſhould receive ſeaſonable notice to carry the money of the emiſſions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper office by the time limited by Congreſs, and have therefore requeſted Congreſs to grant ſuch farther time for that purpoſe, that the inhabitants of the ſaid State may not be injured: AND WHEREAS it is alſo repreſented to Congreſs that many perſons in the different States have been prevented by unforeſeen cauſes from complying with the ſaid reſolution: AND WHEREAS it was not the intention of Congreſs that individuals poſſeſſed of the ſaid bills ſhould ſuſtain any farther inconvenience than ſuch as aroſe from the neceſſary cautions againſt counterfeits:

Reſolved therefore, That all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought into the Continental Loan-Offices, before the firſt day of January next, ſhall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the ſame rules and precautions as are provided for regiſtering, certifying and defacing the bills of the ſaid emiſſions received by the reſpective Commiſſioners of the Loan-Offices before the firſt day of June laſt, be obſerved in reſpect to all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought in by virtue of this reſolution.

Provided that each holder of ſuch bills ſhall previouſly take the following oath or affirmation, and cauſe to be delivered to the reſpective Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices a certificate thereof, ſigned by the Magiſtrate adminiſtering the ſame: "I do ſwear (or ſolemnly affirm,) that dollars, of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz. were my property or in my poſſeſſion on the firſt of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſecond of January, 1779, for taking the ſaid emiſſions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a diſcount."

That the Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices be authoriſed to pay off the indented certificates which they ſhall have iſſued for exchanging bills of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any perſons to whom ſuch certificates may be indorſed, provided that each indorſement ſhall be witneſſed by a Magiſtrate:

That the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral Continental Loan-Offices make returns to the Board of Treaſury, immediately after the firſt day of January next, of the amount of the Bills received in their reſpective offices after the ſaid firſt day of June to be exchanged as aforeſaid, and that for this purpoſe proper bills be lodged at the ſaid offices within ſixty days from and after the firſt day of January aforeſaid.

March 28, 1780.

Reſolved, That the reſolution of the 2d of July, 1779, granting further time for bringing in Bills of Credit of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called out of circulation by the reſolution of the 2d of January, 1779, except the providing clauſe, be revived and extended to the firſt day of January next;

That all bills of the ſaid emiſſions not brought in by or before the ſaid firſt day of January next, be afterwards irredeemable.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

March 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who calls himſelf John Conly, was detected in proffering a Watch for ſale, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, did make his eſcape from the ſign of the Leopard, in Eaſton, Cheſter county, on the night of the 8th inſtant, and left a Bundle of Clothes, conſiſting of a coat, jacket, ſhirts, ſtocks, and ſtockings; the whole ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as he abſconded in a very clandeſtine manner. The ſaid Conly is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, brown hair, tied behind; had on a brown coat, ſtriped ſhirt, leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Any perſon that has loſt the ſaid goods, or any of them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the aforeſaid ſign, within four weeks from this date, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold to pay the charges, by

¶ JOHN EVANS.

N. B. The owner of the Watch hath ſince come and proved it, and taken it away.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away the 26th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living on Robinſon's Run, within 15 miles of Fort Pitt, a Negroe man, named GARSHOM, about 22 years of age, about 3 feet 8 inches high, the white of his eyes remarkably yellow, he makes a dent or hollow in one of his cheeks when he laughed; had on, when he went away, a lincey hunting ſhirt, tow body ſhirt, a felt hat with a pewter button; he lived ſome time with Mr. Patterſon Bell, and one Mr. Parks, in Cheſter county, and with Mr. Jonathan Meredith, in Philadelphia; he underſtands ſomething of tanning and currying, and has drove a team. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Edward Juſtice, in Cæcil county, Maryland, or to Mr. John Bedin, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, or ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

March 28, 1780. JOHN M'DONNALD.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2605.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1780.

The following gasconading account of the engagement off Gibraltar, between twenty-one British ships of the line, and seven Spanish, is taken from Rivington's Royal Gazette, of May the 4th, 1780.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *February 28, 1780.*

Admiralty-Office, February 28, 1780.

CAPTAIN EDWARD THOMPSON, of his Majesty's ship Hyæna, arrived early this morning from Gibraltar, with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, of which the following are copies and extracts.

Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, January 27, 1780.

Duplicate, the original of which is not yet arrived.

SIR,

IT is with the highest satisfaction I can congratulate their Lordships, on a signal victory obtained by his Majesty's ships under my command, over the Spanish squadron, commanded by Don Juan Langara, wherein the Spanish Admiral and the greatest part of his squadron was either taken or destroyed.

Having received repeated intelligence of a Spanish squadron, said to consist of 14 sail of the line, cruizing off Cape St. Vincent, I gave notice to all the Captains, upon my approaching the said Cape, to prepare for battle, and having passed it on the 16th in the morning with the whole convoy, at one P. M. the Cape then bearing north four leagues, the Bedford made the signal for seeing a fleet in the S. E. quarter; I immediately made a signal for the line of battle abreast, and bore down upon them; but before that could be well effected, I perceived the enemy were endeavouring to form a line of battle a-head upon the starboard tack; and as the day was far advanced, and unwilling to delay the action, at two P. M. I hauled down the signal for the line of battle abreast, and made the signal for a general chace, to engage as the ships came up by rotation, and to take the lee gage in order to prevent the enemy's retreat into their own ports.

At four P. M. perceiving the headmost ships very near the enemy, I made the signal to engage and close; in a few Minutes the four headmost ships began the action, which was returned with great briskness by the enemy. At forty minutes past four one of the enemy's line of battle ships blew up, with a dreadful explosion, every person perished. At six P. M. one of the Spanish ships struck. The action and pursuit continued with a constant fire till two o'clock in the morning, at which time the Monarca, the headmost of all the enemy's ships, having struck to the Sandwich, after receiving one broadside, and all firing having ceased, I made the signal and brought to.

The weather during the night was at times very tempestuous, which rendered it difficult to take possession of and shift the prisoners of those ships that had surrendered to His Majesty's arms.---It continued very bad weather the next day, when the Royal George, Prince George, Sandwich, and several other ships, were in great danger, and under the necessity of making sail to avoid the shoals off St. Lucar; nor did they get into deep water till the next morning, when having joined the convoy, and made Cape Spartel, I dispatched two frigates to Tangier, to acquaint His Majesty's Consul with our success, that Great-Britain was again mistress of the Straits, and desiring him to hasten a supply of fresh provisions for the garrison. At sun set we entered the Gut.

The gallant behaviour of the Admirals, Captains, officers and men I had the honour to command, was remarkably conspicuous: They seem actuated with the same spirit, and were anxiously eager to exert themselves with the utmost zeal to serve His Majesty, and to humble the pride of his enemies.

I may venture to affirm, though the enemy made a gallant defence, that had the weather proved but even moderate, or had the action happened in the day, not one of their squadron had escaped.

Inclosed I send a list of the Spanish squadron, as likewise of his Majesty's ships, with the damage they received.

I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
GEO. BRYDGES RODNEY.

PHILIP STEVENS, *Esq;*

A List of the Spanish Fleet under the command of Don Juan de Langara.

[Duplicate.]

Phœnix, Don Juan de Langara, Admiral; Don Francisco, Melgaresо, Captain, 80 guns, 700 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

San Augustin, Don Vizente Dos, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped.

San Genaro, Don Gelix Terada, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped.

San Justa, ————, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped, very much damaged.

San Lorenzo, Don Juan de Araoz, commander, 70 guns 600 men, escaped, very much damaged.

San Julian, Marques de Medina, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers shifted, and a Lieutenant with 70 seamen put on board, afterwards went on shore.

San Eugenio, Don Antonio Dumonte, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers shifted, but drove ashore on the breakers and lost.

Monarca, Don Antonio Oyarvide, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

Princessa, Don Manuel de Leon, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

Diligente, Don Antonio Abornoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

San Domingo, Don Ignacio Mendezabel, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, blown up in the action.

Sta. Getrudie, Don Anibal Cassoni, commander, 26 guns, 250 men, escaped.

St. Rosalia, Don Antonio Ortega, commander, 28 guns, 250 men, escaped.

G. B. RODNEY.

Return of the killed and wounded, &c.

Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.	Damages.
Sandwich	—	—	None.
Prince George	1	3	
Royal George	—	—	
Resolution	—	—	
Bedford	3	9	
Montague	—	—	
Marlborough	—	—	
Ajax	—	16	Fore-topmast shot away, 4 guns dismounted.
Alfred	—	—	None.
Defence	10	21	Mast and yards much damaged.
Edgar	6	20	None.
Cumberland	—	1	
Culloden	—	—	
Invincible	3	4	
Monarch	3	26	Fore-topmast shot away.
Terrible	6	2	Main-topgallant-mast shot away.
Alcide	—	—	Main-topmast shot away.
Bienfaisant	—	1	Mizen-topmast shot away.
	32	102	

Return of officers killed.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Strachan, marines, Edgar.

Return of officers wounded.

Lieutenant Forrest, Ajax, since dead.
Lieutenant Forbes, Edgar.
Master of the Terrible.

G. B. RODNEY.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, Gibraltar Bay, the 28th of January, 1780.

[*Duplicate, the original of which is not yet received.*]

"Since my letter of yesterday, giving their Lordships an account of the action with the enemy's squadron, and my entering the Gut with the fleet and convoy at sun-set on the 18th, I must desire you will will please to acquaint them, that having no person on board the Sandwich acquainted with the bay of Gibraltar, I ordered Rear Admiral Digby to lead in, and sent two frigates ahead to give notice to the garrison of our approach. The Sandwich and many of the ships did not arrive in the bay till yesterday. All the transports and victuallers are unloading, and every dispatch shall be used to put his Majesty's further commands into execution."

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney, to Mr. Stephens, dated Gibraltar Bay, 4th of February, 1780.

"As the wind continued to blow hard westerly, I thought it forwarding his Majesty's service, to make sure of the convoy's arriving safe at Minorca, by sending three copper bottom ships of the line to see them in safety off that island, where I am sure they must have arrived before this time, as the wind has continued to blow hard westerly ever since they sailed."

Sandwich, Gibraltar Bay, February 7, 1780.

"I must desire you will please to acquaint their Lordships, that every possible attention has been paid to the Spanish Admiral and his officers, they are all extremely desirous of returning to Spain upon their parole of honour; but as I am informed that a great number of his Majesty's subjects are now prisoners in Spain, I have declined giving them any assurances till the British subjects are released, and having received yesterday, by the Shrewsbury, from Lisbon, a letter from his Majesty's Consul General in Portugal, acquainting me that he had released 626 Spanish prisoners, and though frequent promises has been made, he had not as yet received one in return. The letter from Sir John Hort has confirmed me in the resolution I had before taken, viz. not to release any prisoners, but upon the Spaniards delivering up all the British subjects at present in Spain, and then only man for man.

However gratifying or convenient it may prove to individuals, the great and general line of hostility is never to be forgot: In vain we may conquer, if unconditional promisory notes can forthwith put new arms into the enemy's hands, and they openly avail themselves of the British generosity without making a just return, and retain the British seamen in their prisons.

The great anxiety of the Spanish Admiral and his officers to return is such, and their assurance that my officers and seamen, that had boarded their ships, and were forced on shore near Cadiz should be forthwith restored, as likewise all other British subjects, having been delayed upon frivolous pretences, I sent this morning the note I have the honour to inclose for their Lordship's perusal to the Spanish Admiral, and have not a doubt but it will touch their feelings, and convince them that no delay must be made.

I flatter myself that I shall have their Lordships approbation in my endeavours to release a thousand good seamen who may do considerable service to their King and Country.

I am, Sir,
With great regard, your most obedient and most humble Servant,
PHILIP STEVENS, *Esq;* G. B. RODNEY.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, May 9, 1780.

FOR the information of the Lieutenants of counties, and also of the officers chosen in the Militia, as well as other persons elected into public offices, they are informed, that by law, all persons who have taken the oaths of allegiance and abjuration before the first of June, 1778, need not take any other oath to the State. But all persons who have taken the oath since, and are now elected into office, must also take the oath enjoined by the Supplementary Act, passed the 5th of December, 1778.

Resolved, That the above be published.

The following is the OATH *required by the* SUPPLEMENTAL LAW.

I, A. B. do solemnly and sincerely declare and swear, or affirm, that the State of Pennsylvania is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent State. And I do for ever renounce and refuse all allegiance, subjection and obedience to the King or Crown of Great-Britain. And I do further swear (or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm) that I never have, since the Declaration of Independence, directly or indirectly aided, assisted, abetted, or in any wise countenanced the King of Great-Britain, his Generals, fleets or armies, or their adherents, in their claims upon these United States. And that I have, ever since the Declaration of the Independence thereof, demeaned myself as a faithful citizen and subject of this, or some one of the United States. And that I will at all times maintain and support the freedom, sovereignty, and independence thereof.

Passed into a law, Dec. 5, 1778.

May 11.

Resolved, That this Board will not receive petitions for recommendations to pass into New-York, until the first day of August next.

May 12, 1780.

On consideration, Ordered, That the Agents for forfeited estates, do immediately proceed to the sale of the forfeited estates in the respective counties of the State; any former order of this Board to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. *May 12.*

WHEREAS by the original charter of Willliam Penn, Esq; the first Proprietary, to the city of Philadelphia, it was granted, that all the lands within the bounds and limits of the city, ungranted, should remain open as a free common of pasture for the use of the inhabitants, and, notwithstanding such engagement, the late Proprietaries have given permission at sundry times to individuals, to incloſe unsold lots, to the great prejudice of the inhabitants generally: AND WHEREAS the right and interest in said lands are now vested in the State, and all such permissions and authority derived under them are void and of no effect. *Resolved, therefore*, That public notice be given to the occupiers of said lots, that they remove their fences forthwith, and lay open said lots for common use; or, in failure thereof, such incloſures will be considered as nuisances, and removed accordingly.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

TREASURY-OFFICE, *May 3, 1780.*

Ordered, That the several persons who are accountable to the United States for the expenditure of monies or supplies, and who fail to render their respective accounts at the times required by the resolutions of Congress, or at such times as shall be required by the Board of Treasury, be prosecuted as delinquents, and advertised as public defaulters. *Extract from the Minutes.*

CHARLES LEE, *Secretary.*

§†§ *The Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above order in their several papers, till the first day of June next.*

JOHN ORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

HAS removed from his house in Front-street, to his house on the north side of Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Marshall, deceased, where he continues to carry on the Notary and Conveyancing business, and has also opened an Office for the sale of real estates. ¶

Reading, April 17, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal last night, a certain PETER PHILIPS, who was committed for passing counterfeit continental currency; had on a sky-blue lincey coat, lincey jacket, and an old hat; he is of a black complexion, and has a bad countenance. Also JOHN WOLFKILL, who was committed for desserting from the army; he belongs to the third Virginia regiment. Whoever apprehends the said villains, so that they may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by HENRY HAFFA, Sheriff. ¶

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the last SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are published, and ready to be delivered. ISAAC COLLINS.

HAMBURGH, *June* 20.

HISTORY will not fail to place in the rank of the moſt memorable events and the moſt glorious for France, the pacification of three-fourths of Europe, brought about by a young Sovereign not yet 25 years old, who has had the ſpirit and magnanimity, at this age, to prefer the happineſs of mankind to the vain illuſions of glory gained by arms. But at this time three great empires bleſs the beneficent hand which has reſtored peace and union to them. Peterſburgh, Vienna and Conſtantinople raiſe altars of public gratitude to this young peace-maker, whoſe name has already acquired as much glory as the longeſt and wiſeſt reign could do.

This pacification was notified by M. de Hecht, Miniſter of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and afterwards by the Baron de Binder, Miniſter of her Imperial Majeſty, to our Senate, which complimented thereupon by a ſolemn deputation.

The mediation of France, and her ſucceſs in this great buſineſs, is a maſter-piece of wiſdom and policy, which has deprived the proud rulers of the ocean of all the allies which their haughtineſs had inſulted, and which their fortune had ſtill kept under the yoke. At this day we ſee Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark eagerly ſeize the opportunity of burſting the ſhackles which the Britiſh flag had impoſed on their trade. What has been now tranſacted in this reſpect between the three northern powers not being exactly known by the public, we ſhall here inſert certain particular informations, drawn from an authentic ſource.

In the beginning of March, the Ruſſian Miniſtry informed the Swediſh and Daniſh Envoys of a reſolution which the Empreſs had taken, of acceding to the propoſitions of the Court of Sweden for protecting trade and navigation, and alſo the poſſeſſions of the three Crowns in the northern ſeas; for which purpoſe it ſeemed nevertheleſs unneceſſary to conclude any formal treaty between them, becauſe this ſtep would indubitably draw the attention of the two belligerent powers, and thus might produce conſequences which might oblige the three Crowns to depart from the ſyſtem of neutrality which they propoſed to themſelves to follow in the preſent conjuncture; that in virtue of this reſolution, her Imperial Majeſty would make ſuch diſpoſitions for ſending out, in the ſpring, a ſquadron of three or four ſhips of the line and ſome frigates from Archangel, to cruiſe on the Ruſſian coaſts as far as North-Cape; that in this view the Empreſs invited the Kings of Sweden and Denmark to keep each a ſquadron of like force, that the veſſels of the three powers might form a kind of line, and join in caſe of neceſſity, to give effectual protection to the navigation of foreigners in the North Sea againſt the attacks of any power whatſoever, eſpecially to keep away cruiſers from thoſe parts, of what nation ſoever, without exception; and to give the greater weight to this reſolution, her Imperial Majeſty at the ſame time propoſed, that the Miniſters of the three Courts at thoſe of Paris and London ſhould remit thither declarations for notifying theſe intentions.

In the firſt days of April, Baron de Nolken remitted to Count Panin the anſwer of the Court of Sweden. It is therein ſaid, that "his Swediſh Majeſty ſhould ſee with pleaſure, that it would be agreeable to the Empreſs to extend ſtill farther the protection ſhe inclined to grant for the liberty of the ſeas, conſidering that the principal troubles which the Swediſh flag had been made to experience have not ſo much happened on the coaſts of the kingdom as in other ſeas of Europe, where Swediſh merchants trade under the guaranty of treaties, and the law of nations univerſally received; that thus, although his Swediſh Majeſty inclines to adhere to the deſign of the Empreſs, to keep at a diſtance from the coaſts of the three kingdoms all cruiſers, of what nation ſoever they may be, he ſhould nevertheleſs think himſelf obliged to extend his cares to a more unlimited protection of the trade of his ſubjects." In proof of the confidence of this Monarch in the Empreſs and her Miniſtry, the Baron de Nolken communicated, by the ſame note, the contents of the declaration which the Swediſh Miniſters would be charged with to remit to the Courts of Verſailles and London, and he opens his mind therein, without reſerve, upon the complaints of the Court of Stockholm againſt the latter of them; "that he complains of her having authoriſed her privateers to adopt maxims oppreſſive to the commerce of all neutral nations, in violation of what had been ſtipulated by treaties, and of the uſage to this day in times of war between Great-Britain and France." The Baron de Nolken adds, at the end of theſe complaints, which are very ſtrongly expreſſed, "that his Swediſh Majeſty hopes that the Court of Peterſburgh will unite with that of Stockholm, to make, in due time and place, proper repreſentations on this ſubject; a ſtep which appears conformed to the intereſts of this empire, ſince her productions are the ſame with thoſe of Sweden, and that many cargoes of hemp, iron and other articles, which Swediſh veſſels had taken in at Peterſburgh and other ports of Ruſſia, have been ſeized by the Engliſh, and adjudged good prizes by their Court of Admiralty, even before the 10th of November laſt year."

The anſwer of the Court of Portugal was a little longer before it came to hand, and did not ſo fully agree with the propoſitions of the Empreſs. It gave to underſtand that his Daniſh Majeſty did not throughly conform, as his Swediſh Majeſty did, to the deſign of the Cabinet of Peterſburgh, becauſe it ſeemed to him repugnant to the principles of neutrality, which, according to this anſwer, would not permit him to hinder the cruiſers of the two belligerent nations from coming into his harbours, much leſs to concur in keeping them out of the North Sea, or to intermeddle in the protection of foreign bottoms. His Daniſh Majeſty, however, offered to ſend ſome ſhips of war to the North-Cape to ſerve as an eſcort to the merchant ſhips of his ſubjects, with orders to the Commander of his ſquadron to agree with the Commander of the Ruſſian ſquadron in all things not contrary to the principles of the abovementioned treaties.

It appears by the tenor of theſe different declarations, that the three Courts have not abſolutely the ſame ideas either concerning the extent which ſhould be allowed to the rights of neutrality, or on the manner of exerciſing them, but they are agreed on the main point, that is to ſay, on the freedom of navigation in the ſeas which waſh their coaſts, a freedom of more value to them now than if it were permitted for one of the powers at war to put any hinderances to it, with the view of depriving its enemy of the means of continuing the war by ſea, whereby the three northern nations would find themſelves at the ſame time deſtitute of the principal market for the produce which conſtitutes their wealth.

The definitive anſwer of the Court of Peterſburgh to the Miniſters of Sweden and Denmark is not yet known; but we preſume that every of the three northern Cabinets will follow its particular ideas; yet ſo that a perfect unanimity will reign both in their meaſures and declarations.

LONDON, *February* 12.

A flag of truce is arrived at Briſtol from Boſton, freighted by ſome Engliſh priſoners, who engaged their words for the ſecurity of the veſſel and for their exchange. This veſſel is found to be a prize taken by the Americans, and belonging to the port of Glaſgow; her actual Captain was commander of the privateer that took her. The merchants in Glaſgow, being informed that this veſſel had arrived in a Britiſh port, have demanded her reſtitution; pretending that, as the Americans had been declared Rebels and Pirates, the Britiſh, who have had veſſels taken by them, have a right to take them again wherever they find them. Nevertheleſs this veſſel has been received, by order of government, on the footing of a cartel; we are impatient to know how the Miniſtry will extricate themſelves out of this difficulty, which is occaſioned by their having no fixed ſyſtem relative to the American Independency, tacitly acknowledging it under certain aſpects, whilſt they will not hear of it in other caſes. It is by this inconſiſtency that they have deſtroyed all the efforts which were taken in favour of England to prevent a war, which hereafter will prove the ruin of this nation.

March 1. The 28th of February, Sir James Wallace was tried by a court martial at Portſmouth, for the loſs of his ſhip, and was moſt honorably acquitted.

4. Yeſterday Sir James Wallace waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and was moſt graciouſly received.

7. Admiral Digby, on his paſſage home from Gibraltar, has taken a French ſixty four gun ſhip, with four Eaſt-India ſhips, and is arrived with them off the Lizard.

8. The Pallas privateer, of Liverpool, has taken and carried into that port the Le Anna, from Bourdeaux for St. Domingo, a rich ſhip. The Prothee, a French 64 gun ſhip, and three tranſports bound to the Mauritius, are arrived at Spithead. The money on board, 140,000l. was to pay the troops. Another 64 gun ſhip was in company, but eſcaped in the night. The Noſtra Signior de Santillaine, Captain St. Joſeph Oveido, of 350 tons, with hemp, &c. is carried into Scilly.

9. Prince William Henry and Admiral Digby arrived at the Queen's Palace yeſterday. The St. Laurent La Bardelue, a French privateer of twenty guns, is taken by Admiral Digby, and ſent into Plymouth.

The following is a tranſlation of a LETTER *from Profeſſor* PALLAS, *at* St. Peterſburgh, *to Dr.* F. A. BUSCHING, *at* Berlin, *concerning the operations and the unhappy fate of the late celebrated circumnavigator, Capt.* COOK. [From Dr. Buſching's Weekly Geographical Review, No. II. 1780.]

SIR,

IN the month of November laſt, the Imperial Court and the Senate here received accounts from Kamſchatka, that two Engliſh ſhips had made their appearance in thoſe ſeas, and had landed at different places of that Peninſula, where they had made ſeveral preſents to the inhabitants, and by whom they had alſo been civilly treated.

From theſe accounts it was generally conjectured, that theſe ſhips could be no others than thoſe under the command of the celebrated Engliſh navigator, Capt. Cook. Our conjectures were very agreeably verified by ſome diſpatches which arrived here laſt week from Kamſchatka, for J. Harris, Eſq; the Engliſh Ambaſſador at this Imperial Court.

Theſe diſpatches came from Capt. Clerke, who commanded the ſloop the Diſcovery, under Capt. Cook, and are dated from the harbour of Awatſcha, or St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamſchatka. They contain a letter from Capt. Clerke to the above Ambaſſador, another from the ſame Captain, and one from Capt. Cook himſelf, for the Engliſh Admiralty in London. From all theſe Mr. Harris has favoured the Imperial Academy with an extract, which is in ſubſtance as follows:

After Capt. Cook had left the Cape of Good Hope, he ſteered his courſe towards Diemen's Land and New Zealand, which he paſſed; and in the month of Auguſt, 1777, he arrived ſafe at Otaheite, where he landed the well-known native of that iſland, Omiah, in perfect health, and who ſeemed much rejoiced on finding himſelf on his native ſhore. Since Capt. Cook's laſt voyage, the Spaniards had twice viſited that iſland, and ſome of them had ſtaid there during ſeveral months. They had brought with them all kinds of poultry and domeſtic animals, but moſtly males, the females having died during the voyage; and conſequently the cows, goats, hens of all denominations, and all other females of the animal kind, brought by Capt. Cook, were extremely welcome. He ſailed again from Otaheite in the month of December following; and after having made ſeveral new diſcoveries in the South Sea, he ſteered towards the North; and in the month of March, 1778, he reached the coaſts of America rather more ſouthwards than Kamſchatka. His ſhip, the Reſolution, having ſprung a leak, obliged him to put into a bay on that coaſt, where he found no inhabitants, to repair the damage. He afterwards ſteered all along the coaſt towards the north, and at laſt plainly diſcovered the ſtreight between the continents of Aſia and America, where both hemiſpheres preſent nothing but a low barren country, without ſhelter, and the ſea of a very middling depth. They continued their route till they perceived diſtinctly the American coaſt, extending to the North-Eaſt. He then thought himſelf arrived near to the bounds of his wiſhes, but when he came to 70 degrees, 45 minutes latitude, and 198 degrees longitude (probably reckoning from Greenwich) he met with impenetrable mountains of ice, which obliged him to turn towards the South. He caſt anchor near the iſland Unalaſchka, whence Captain Cook dates his letter. He fixes that iſland in 53. 55. latitude, and 192. 30. longitude, conſequently giving that iſland a more Weſtern and Southern poſition than is in the new general chart of Ruſſia. As he then found himſelf to the Eaſt of Sandwich Iſland, which he had paſſed in his voyage, he reaſonably thought he muſt meet with other iſlands; he therefore ſailed again, in order to paſs the autumn and the winter in a more temperate climate. He actually diſcovered divers other iſlands, which appeared to him extremely fertile, and where the inhabitants had raiſed ſtone walls upon the heights for their defence. He caſt anchor at one of theſe iſlands, named *O-my-he*, in the Gulf of *Caraca-Coſſa*, and treated very amicably with the natives, who paid him almoſt divine honours. After he had refreſhed his people, one of whom only had died in the voyage, and two others had fallen ſick, he was already got under ſail, when a furious ſtorm hurt his mizen-maſt, which obliged him to return to the Gulf to repair it. The iſlanders became every day more bold, and moſt clearly demonſtrated their inclination for theft, which went ſo far as to ſteal one of his boats.

Capt. Cook, willing to ſeek juſtice for this robbery, went on ſhore with his Lieutenant, and ten or twelve of his crew. He advanced towards a large body of the inhabitants, who always paid him great reſpect, and accoſted their Chief. Whilſt the negociation was carrying on, the inſolence of one of the iſlanders, who was in the throng, obliged him to fire on him with his muſket, loaded only with ſmall ſhot, which did not even penetrate the mat with which he was covered. The Indians began then to be enraged, and when the Lieutenant had at length fired and killed his man, the whole troop fell on the body; and as ſoon as the ſailors had diſcharged their pieces, they did not give them time to load again, but killed Capt. Cook and four of his people, forcing the others, partly wounded, to make their eſcape, under favour of the fire of their pinnace. Capt. Clerke, to whom the command then devolved, ſaw no poſſibility of revenging the death of the brave Capt. Cook, but was obliged to keep on the defenſive till his maſt was repaired. In the mean time, he made friends with the ſavages, and quitted the iſland to return to Kamſchatka, where he wintered in Port Awatſcha from the firſt of January in that year till the month of June, and then ſailed to diſcover (as he writes word) more exactly the iſlands between Kamſchatka and America.

BOSTON, *May* 1.

To the Gentlemen Merchants and other Perſons in America, who remit Bills of Exchange to Europe.

Gentlemen, *Nantes, February* 8, 1780.

OF the many bills which have been ſent from America to me, few whole ſetts have arrived, parts of them (Firſts, Seconds, Thirds or Fourths) having been thrown overboard or taken,---Of thoſe which I have received, a great number have been only blank endorſed, which leaves them as much expoſed to fraud as if they had been payable to the bearer. I have accordingly more than once found, on preſenting a ſecond bill for acceptance, that the firſt had been already paid, and on examining the bill ſo paid, I have ſeen my friend's name on the back, without a ſyllable by which I could diſcover the hands it had afterwards paſſed through. In one inſtance, I accidentally diſcovered that the bill paid had been in the poſſeſſion of a Captain of a Britiſh privateer, which clearly proves that our enemies conſider Bills of Exchange blank endorſed as a good article of plunder.

In order to remedy this evil effectually, I with reſpect propoſe to you to make it an invariable rule fully to endorſe all bills which paſs through your hands, and to make them payable to the orders of the perſon to whom you remit them.

So far as this affects myſelf or my friends, it would only be neceſſary to write to my correſpondence to put a ſtop to it; but as it is of a very extenſive nature, and may occaſion great loſs to many individuals, I think it my duty thus publicly to caution all perſons in America againſt it. *I have the Honor to be, with great Reſpect,*

Gentlemen, Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

(Every Printer on the Continent is requeſted to inſert this Letter in his Paper.)

Tueſday laſt arrived here, Captain Brown, in 24 days from Guadaloupe, who brings advice that 5 ſail of the line had gone from Martinico, to join 8 Spaniſh ſhips of equal rate at St. Domingo, from whence, it is ſaid, they were going to Georgia.

Laſt Tueſday arrived at Salem a large letter of marque ſhip of about 20 guns, having on board 1000 barrels of pork and beef, 759 barrels flour, 800 firkins butter, and a quantity of dry goods, to the amount of 15000l. bound from London to New-York. She is prize to the ſhips FRANKLIN and SAUCY-JACK.

Friday laſt was ſent into this port by the Reſolution privateer, a ſchooner, bound from Halifax for Malagaſh, laden with about 2000 buſhels potatoes, 80 buſhels oats, ſome flour, tar and hay.

NEW-LONDON, *April* 28.

Saturday laſt arrived here a Polacre, captured by the Dean Frigate, Capt. Samuel Nicholſon, on a cruize off the Weſtern Iſlands. The prize was from Liſbon, laden with about 300 pipes of wine and 500 boxes of fruit, ſhe having a ſpecial permit from the commander in chief at New-York, to import the ſame directly from Liſbon, for the uſe of the garriſon.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 17.

Extracts of ſeveral Letters from a Gentleman of good Information in Europe.

"*February* 15. Seventeen ſhips of the line have ſailed for the Weſt-Indies, under Monſieur Guichen; five or ſix more are to follow, in addition to ten or twelve already there. The Engliſh are to borrow twelve millions this year, and *it is ſaid* the loan is filled up. They have thrown a ſop to Ireland, but have not appeaſed her rage. They give out exactly ſuch threats as they did laſt year, and every other year, of terrible preparations. It is perfectly well known how theſe menaces have been accompliſhed. They will not be more fully executed this year than the laſt.

"*Feb.* 19. The art of making and ſpreading falſe news, to anſwer political purpoſes, is not peculiar to Great-Britain; but yet ſhe ſeems to poſſeſs this art, and the talent of giving to her fictions the colours of probability, beyond other nations; at leaſt ſhe ſeems to have more ſucceſs in making her impoſtures believed, than any other. It is her annual practice in the winter to fabricate and export large quantities of this merchandize to all parts of Europe and America, and ſhe finds more cuſtomers to take them off her hands than ſhe ought, conſidering how illicit the traffick is. This winter her emiſſaries have been more aſſiduous than ever in propagating reports, that they have entered into new engagements with ſeveral principalities in Germany, by which they ſhall hire 7000 men for the ſervice of the next campaign in America: That by compromiſing with Ireland, they ſhall be able to take advantage even of the military aſſociations in that kingdom, and draw from thence a large number of regular troops for the ſervice in America, depending on the volunteers, militia, or aſſociators for the defence of the country: That they have made a treaty with Ruſſia, whereby that power has engaged to furniſh them twelve ſhips of the line and 20,000 troops, as ſome ſay, and 20 ſhips of the line and 12,000 troops according to others. This alliance, they ſay too, is of the more conſequence on account of ſome connection between Ruſſia and Denmark, who, it is inſinuated, will follow Ruſſia into the war; and Denmark they add has 45 ſhips of the line, *not manned it is true*, but England, they ſay, can man them.

"Theſe tales, one would think, are ſo extravagant and abſurd, that they would not find a believer in the world, yet there are perſons who believe them in all nations of Europe; and there is no doubt the ſame ſong will be ſung in America, and many will liſten to it---There is nothing farther from the Truth. They will find the utmoſt diffi-

culty to draw from Germany troops enough to repair the breaches in the German troops made in America the laſt year. The ſame with regard to Ireland: and as to what is ſaid of Ruſſia, there is not even a colour of truth in it. There is no reaſon to think that Denmark is diſpoſed to aſſiſt Great-Britain, but, on the contrary, that ſhe has armed to defend herſelf at ſea againſt Great-Britain; but if it were otherwiſe, to what purpoſe would her ſhips of the line be, unmanned, when Great-Britain cannot man the ſhips of the line ſhe already has?

"Admiral Rodney is ſuppoſed to be gone to the Weſt-Indies ----The Engliſh have derived ſuch a flaſh of ſpirits from their late ſucceſſes, which are moſtly however of the negative kind, that they talk in a very high ſtyle. Two reflections they cannot bear; one is, that of loſing the domination of the colonies, becauſe they look upon this domination as indiſpenſible to the ſupport of their naval ſuperiority; the other is, that of leaving France and Spain, or either of them, in poſſeſſion of a powerful fleet at the termination of the war. Their maxim is to make themſelves terrible at ſea to all nations, and they are convinced that if they leave America independent, and France and Spain powerful at ſea, they will never again be terrible to any maritime power.

"*Feb.* 20. We are informed that the Engliſh miniſtry, not long ſince, made a formal application by their Ambaſſador to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, for a body of troops and a number of ſhips; but that the application was oppoſed in Council with great ſpirit, and rejected with great unanimity. The harmony between Verſailles and Petersbourg continues firm and perfect.

"*Feb.* 25. From the current of the Gazettes, it is obvious to remark, of what wonderful efficacy in pulling down tyranny, a Committee of Correſpondence is likely to be; Ireland has done great things by means of it; England is attempting great things with it, after the example of the Americans who firſt taught it's uſe: yet all does not ſeem to produce the proper gratitude in the minds of the Engliſh towards their benefactors. However the glory of the invention is as certainly ours, as that of electrical rods, Hadley's Quadrant, or inoculation for the ſmall-pox.

"*Feb.* 27. Parties in England are working up to a criſis. The petitions of the counties, their numerous committees of correſpondence, their hints of aſſociations, have moſt certainly alarmed the King and his Miniſters to a great degree; to ſuch a degree, that for ſome time their conduct was equivocal, giving hopes at times to the people that the Crown would favour the deſired reformation in the expenditure of money. But upon the news of Admiral Rodney's ſucceſs they grew bolder, and determined to exert all the authority of the Crown to ſuppreſs the meetings of the people. Accordingly the cry of faction, ſedition and rebellion was ſet up in Parliament by the majority, and the King was adviſed to diſmiſs thoſe Lieutenants of counties who had favoured the meetings of the people: Advice which he has certainly taken.------This meaſure is deciſive, and muſt either diſcourage and ſuppreſs theſe meetings, petitions, correſpondences and aſſociations altogether, or it will give them greater force.

"The late deſperate ſtep of the Engliſh in ſeizing the Dutch ſhips has made a great change in the minds of the people there, and of the government too, in favour of America. Even the Prince declares that he has been deceived by the Engliſh, and that he will promote unlimited convoys.

March 4. Againſt probabilities and appearances, the Engliſh have thrown ſuccours into Gibraltar and perhaps Mahon, to give a little freſh confidence to the miniſtry, but have added very little to their riches or their power. In the mean time Rodney muſt have been retarded by theſe lucky accidents in his courſe to the Weſt-Indies, and given an opportunity to the Compte de Guichen to arrive before him.

"Their ſucceſſes have not however ſuppreſſed the independent ſpirit of Ireland, which is going on in a regular train, deliberating upon bills for the Independence of the Judges, the habeas corpus, the reſtriction of ſubſidies and the diſcipline of their troops, and ſeems determined to throw off all the authority of the Britiſh Parliament; nor that of the Committees of Correſpondence and Petitioners in the counties of England, which threaten aſſociations, and, as the Miniſtry themſelves ſay, ſedition, faction, tumults and rebellion; nor provided a fleet for the Britiſh Channel the enſuing ſummer; nor aſſuaged the ſerious reſentment of Holland for the piracies committed, in violation of the faith of treaties, as well as the laws of nature and nations, upon their commerce.

"The reſpectable and efficient force which France will be able to maintain this year in the American ſeas, will produce, it is to be hoped, the moſt ſolid advantages to the Americans. Their military operations will be more decided, as meeting with leſs reſiſtance; their trade will be better ſecured; and their privateers will have a better opportunity to annoy the enemy, and enrich themſelves."

From the Paris Gazette of March 1.

"Yeſterday the Marquis de la Fayette had the honor of taking leave of the King and Royal Family, having obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion to rejoin the army of the United States, in order to ſerve therein, in quality of an American General Officer."

Extract of a Letter from Morris Town, dated 11*th of May* 1780.

"Laſt Saturday ſome American Privateers, ſaid to be three ſhips, took a Britiſh Letter Marque cloſe to the Hook, and in ſight of the Ruſſel and three Britiſh frigates—the frigates were ordered to chaſe, but in about an hour, the ſignal was given by the Ruſſel for them to return, which, it is ſaid, was owing to their apprehenſion of our having a fleet off the coaſt—The Marquis Le Fayette left France the 20th of March. Captain Paul Jones, with his ſquadron, were to ſail in 15 days after.

By accounts from Charleſtown as late as the fifteenth of April, we are informed that the Britiſh had attacked Charleſtown by water, but were repulſed, and that the Roebuck, being hulled by ſix out of ſeven ſhot, was obliged to retire.

The New York papers, as late as the tenth inſt. not mentioning any thing of their ſituation in South Carolina, it is thought they have no favourable news from the ſouthward.

Laſt Sunday, as Governeur Morris, Eſq; late a member of Congreſs for the ſtate of New-York, was driving a carriage, the horſes ran away with it; and in Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, near the blackſmith's ſhop, he endeavoured to ſave himſelf by jumping out, but unhappily broke and ſhattered his leg in ſuch a manner that the Surgeons were obliged to cut it off below the knee. We have the pleaſure to inform the public that he is in a fair way of recovery.

Monday laſt the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE arrived here from Head-Quarters.

By his Excellency

JOSEPH REED, Eſquire,

President, *and the* Supreme Executive Council *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Inqueſt held by the Coroner of the County of *Cheſter*, it appears that *William Boyd*, while in the Diſcharge of his Duty as a Collector of the public Taxes, was, on the Tenth Day of this preſent Month, killed and murdered by a certain *John Smith* or *Robert Smith*, both of the ſaid County of *Cheſter*: AND WHEREAS it is of the utmoſt Importance to the Security of the Lives of the good People of the State, and a due execution of the Laws, that the Perpetrators of ſo horrid a Crime ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary Puniſhment: WE HAVE therefore thought fit to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby engaging that the public Reward of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ſhall be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *John Smith* and *Robert Smith*, and ſecure them in any Goal within this State; or the Sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for either of them. AND we do hereby charge and command all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs and other Officers, as well as all other the good Subjects of this State, to exert themſelves, and to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid *John Smith* and *Robert Smith*, ſo that they may be brought to Trial, and be puniſhed according to Law.

GIVEN by Order of the Council, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this Thirteenth Day of* May, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty,*

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the PEOPLE.

THE above-mentioned *John Smith* is ſaid to be about twenty-five Years of Age, ſix Feet high, or upwards, is ſtrong made, and a litle round-ſhouldered, has brown Hair, and is pitted with the Small-pox. *Robert Smith* is ſeventeen or eighteen Years of Age, about five Feet eight or ten Inches high, is ſlim made, thin viſaged, ſtoops a little as he walks, and has ſtraight light-coloured Hair. Their Cloathing is not known, but ſuppoſed to be Homeſpun. They are Brothers, and born in the Townſhip of *Concord*, in the County of *Cheſter*. They took with them a Cheſnut-ſorrel Stallion, three Years old, which trots and canters; and a Cheſnut-ſorrel Mare, with a white Mane and Tail, has a Blaze in her Face, ſuppoſed to be eight or nine Years old, and about fourteen Hands high; ſhe both paces and trots.

[*The Printers in the different States are requeſted to inſert the above Proclamation, or at leaſt the Deſcription of the Murderers, and the Reward for apprehending them.*]

A gentleman, who left New-York the tenth inſt. ſays it was there reported that the Britiſh had made a general attack upon the lines at Charleſtown, in which they were repulſed with great ſlaughter, and that Sir Henry Clinton was ſuppoſed to be mortally wounded.

We are aſſured the Maſſachuſetts State has fully complied with the Requiſitions of Congreſs relative to Finance.

*** The Constitutional Society will meet tomorrow evening at the State-Houſe.

*** The Members of the *American Philoſophical Society* are requeſted to be punctual in attending their ſtated meeting on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock preciſely, on buſineſs of importance, *under their act of Incorporation*, at the Library apartments in Carpenter's-Hall, Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where the future meetings of the Society are to be held till further notice.

Philadelphia, May 13*th*, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joſeph Grieſwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Iſaac Allen, Chriſtian Hook, John Butcher, Oſwald Eve, Chriſtopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Luſburg, Joſeph Comely, John Burk, John Robeſon, Joſhua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Paſtorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State:

WE the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the Intereſts and Eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joſeph Grieſwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Iſaac Allen, Chriſtian Hook, John Butcher, Oſwald Eve, Chriſtopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Luſburgh, Joſeph Comely, John Burk, John Robeſon, Joſhua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Paſtorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, in the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz. No. 1, A Tract of Land on Schuylkill, in the Northern Liberties, containing about 45 acres, with a good houſe and other valuable improvements thereon; No. 2, A Tract of Land on Hogg Iſland, being 1-3d part of ſaid Iſland, containing about 105 acres of banked meadow; No. 3, A Tract of Wood Land in Blockly Townſhip, lying on the two branches of Indian Creek, and Haverford Road, late of Joſeph Galloway, Eſquire:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in Lower Merion Townſhip, containing 300 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, two griſt mills, one ſaw mill, and one paper mill, and divers out houſes, all in good order; No. 2, A Tract of Land adjoining the above, containinig 78 acres, with a houſe, &c. No. 3, A Tract of Land on Schuylkill, containing 300 acres, adjoining Frederick Bicking's land, with three dwelling houſes, a powder mill, an oil mill, and a ſaw mill thereon, with other improvements, late of John Roberts:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown of about 2 acres, with a handſome dwelling houſe, ſtore, ſhop, and other improvements, late of Holton Jones:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 88 acres, with a brick houſe and ſundry other improvements thereon, late of Joſeph Grieſwold:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Townſhip, containing about 50 acres, with 2 dwelling houſes and other improvements thereon, late of Joel Evans:

A Lot of meadow ground in Paſſyunk Townſhip, on Greenwich Iſland, near the mouth of Hollanders creek, containing 3 acres, late of Peter Campbel:

No. 1, A Lot of Land on Hickory Lane, of about 5 acres, with the remains of 2 brick houſes thereon; No. 2, A Lot adjoining the above, containing 3 acres, late of Iſaac Allen:

A Lot on Germantown Road, about one and a half miles from the city, about 75 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with the remains of a brick kitchen thereon, late of Chriſtian Hook:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Townſhip, containing 56 acres, late of John Butcher:

One Tract of Land in Oxford Townſhip, containing 202 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, powder mill and other very valuable improvements thereon, late of Oſwald Eve:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 11 acres, 3 quarters and 36 perches, with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of Chriſtopher Sower:

A Tract of Land in Hatfield Townſhip, containing 100 acres, with a houſe, barn, meadow, &c. thereon, late of Jonathan Wright:

A Tract of Land containing 50 acres, adjoining the above, with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of John Wright:

One other Tract adjoining the above, containing 90 acres, with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of Abijah Wright:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, containing 126 acres, with a houſe, barn, meadow, orchard, &c. late of John Luſburg:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, of 100 acres, with a houſe, barn, &c. thereon, late of Joſeph Comely:

One other Tract in the Manor aforeſaid, containing 30 acres, late of John Burk:

A Tract of Land in Whitpaine Townſhip, containing about 75 acres, with a good houſe and many valuable improvements thereon, late of John Robeſon:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in Abington Townſhip, containing 100 acres; No. 2, A Tract in Abington aforeſaid, about 22 acres, lying near the Meeting Houſe, late of Joſhua Knight:

A Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet near the Barracks, containing 18 feet front, and 125 feet deep, with a three ſtory brick houſe thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in New-Providence, containing about 170 acres, with a houſe thereon; No. 2, one other Tract adjoining the above, containing about 100 acres, late of Richard Swanwick:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 5 acres, with a brick houſe thereon, late of John Parrock:

A Lot of Ground on Poplar Lane, containing about 5 acres, late of Samuel Shoemaker:

One moiety of a Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 39 acres, late of Abraham Paſtorious:

One Lot of Ground in Catharine-ſtreet, with a two ſtory frame houſe thereon, late of John Tolley:

One Lot in Catharine-ſtreet, 20 feet front, between Front and Second ſtreet, late of William Roden.

The Sales of which will begin, at the Court Houſe at Philadelphia, on the twenty-firſt day of June next, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after Sale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the Bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money: The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after Sale, and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after Sale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the Sale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,)
WIL. M'MULLIN,) Agents for P. County.

The Sale *to begin at Ten o'clock.*

Paſſyunk, May 15, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 27th inſtant, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN five acre lot of very rich MARSH MEADOW, plowed and ſowed with timothy ſeed four years ago, ſituated near the New-Ferry leading to the Province-Iſland, adjoining meadow of Henry Elves weſterly, and to Penroſe and Roberdeau's weſterly and ſoutherly. The ſaid premiſes being ſeized for refuſing to pay the public taxes. Due attendance will be given by

JOHN HAINNIS, Collector.

By Order of the County Commiſſioners.

Philadelphia, 16th May, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be Sold by public vendue, in the Meal-market in this city, on the firſt day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning, A quantity of *Houſhold* and *Kitchen Furniture*; ſeized and taken in execution as the property of John Marſhall, at the ſuit of Edward Hanlon, by

¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county, May 12, 1780.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on Thurſday night, the 11th inſtant, living in Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county, an iron grey HORSE, 9 years old, 14 hands high, had no marks, is a natural trotter, and carries lofty when mounted, ſhod all round, and in pretty good order. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 13th inſtant May, a valuable black HORSE, 5 years old this ſpring, better than 15 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod before, hurt on the back with the ſaddle, and galled with the collar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES WALKER.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the Commons of this city, on the 14th inſtant, A Grey HORSE, 7 years old paſt, 14 hands high, with a ſwitch tail, a natural trotter, his off hind foot has been cut with a piece of glaſs, and a piece of leather nailed on under the ſhoe. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive, if ſtolen, *Five Hundred Dollars* for the horſe and thief, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horſe alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

PHILIP CRUEMELL, Butcher,
living in Sixth-ſtreet, the corner of Arch-ſtreet. *1w.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1780.

DAVID CHAMBERS,

Marble Maſon,

HAS returned to this city, with intention to reſume his buſineſs, at the north-weſt corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets; where the various kinds of MARBLE WORK will be executed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious manner. Orders left as above, or with James Claypoole, Eſq; in Spruce-ſtreet, will be duly attended to.

He wants a Journeyman who underſtands the work; none elſe need apply. Alſo ſome Labourers.

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH only, by

CHALONER and *WHITE*,

On Carpenter's Wharff,

A CARGOE of EXCELLENT

MUSCOVADO SUGARS. §

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, A variety of GOODS, ſuited to every ſeaſon of the year, viz. Jeans, Saggathies, Everlaſting, Shalloons, Coatings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual. SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Notice to the PUBLIC.

MR. JASTRAM propoſes himſelf to teach the *French* and *Engliſh* Tongues by Principles; likewiſe to play on the *German* Flute by Muſick. For further information apply to him, at Mr. Hale's, in Walnut-ſtreet, two houſes below the New Goal. ¶

To be SOLD into the country for a term of years,

A STOUT hearty young Negroe MAN, about 18 years of age, born in the country, and underſtands moſt ſorts of farming work; the true reaſons for parting with him will be told by the owner. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. APPY, in Philadelphia, where he may be ſeen.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of letting his friends & know, and the public in general, that he has moved from the Tiapp, on the Reading road, to Philadelphia, the corner of Race and Third-ſtreets, to the houſe and ſtables which Henry Funk lately kept, where he has opened a houſe of entertainment for gentlemen, and alſo excellent ſtabling kept in the beſt manner, well ſupplied with good hay and oats. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, by their humble ſervant ISAAC CONNELY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

(And may be entered upon at any time)

AN elegant FARM, in good repair, about forty miles from Philadelphia, in Cheſter county, and in a good neighbourhood, containing upwards of 400 acres, half cleared and under excellent fence, the remainder well timbered.

The improvements are, a large double two ſtory brick houſe, well finiſhed, a large brick kitchen adjoining; the houſe is ſo ſituated as to command a beautiful proſpect of the meadow, which contains upwards of 40 acres, finely watered by a never-failing ſtream that is brought within twenty feet of the door, and affords an agreeable murmur; a log houſe, 120 feet from the manſion-houſe, very ſuitable for an overſeer or a ſmall family; a ſtone ſpring-houſe at a convenient diſtance, which has a chamber over it; a large barn in good repair; a ſtable, the floor planked and divided into ſix ſtalls; an out-ſtable for ſix breeding mares; ſtabling for 25 head of horned cattle, and chains ready made for twelve; an orchard in its prime, of 160 or 70 trees, in which is a cyder preſs and mill, a young orchard of about 100 trees lately planted, and a large peach orchard; a garden well incloſed and beautifully ſituated, and, what would render it ſtill more pleaſant, a ſtream of water may be eaſily brought through it, ſo as to form an agreeable caſcade, for a ſum not exceeding five guineas.---- Breeding mares with foal, horſes, milch cows, oxen, young cattle, ſheep and hogs, together with carts, plows, harrows, gears and farming utenſils, ſufficient to accommodate any farm, and about thirty-five acres of wheat, rye and barley in the ground, may go with ſaid farm, to accommodate the purchaſer, if he chooſes. For further information enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A COMPLEAT FULLING MILL, with two ſtocks, the houſe 28 by 18 feet, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, the dying, ſhearing and preſſing utenſils in good order, the whole being new laſt fall. The ſtream affords plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons, and great plenty of work may be had the moſt of the year. It is ſituate in Kent county, Maryland, in a very pleaſant and healthy part of the country. ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A millwright, brick-maker and ſtone maſon, may have employ, by applying as above. ¶ 4 w.

THIS is to give NOTICE for the third and laſt time, that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. ANTHONY FORTUNE, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Adminiſtrators, to prevent further trouble; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to receive payment, by

NICHOLAS BERNARD, JAMES HAM,] Adminiſtrators.

May 10, 1780. ¶

Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 25, 1780.

WAS left in my yard laſt night, ſuppoſed by a thief, a large bay MARE, about 15 hands high, and about 15 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on her right hind foot, neither brand nor ſaddle mark, and has no ſhoes on. Another mare was taken out of my ſtable at the ſame time, but I have ſince got her again. The owner of the above deſcribed mare, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to LEONARD MITS. ¶

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.

A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

WAS taken up, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, about two miles from Philadelphia, on the Germantown road, Seven old SHEEP, and Four LAMBS, of different marks. The owners of the above ſheep and lambs, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, on proving property and paying charges, may have them again. ¶ *JACOB DAGER.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-ſtreet, four Doors above Race-ſtreet,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice Preſidents and Members of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Eſq; a Member of the ſaid Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1780.

Seven Hundred Dollars Reward,

For a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK.

LOST laſt Friday, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, a red Morocco Pocket-book, with a ſilver claſp, containing between Five and Six Hundred Dollars, a Continental Loan-Office Certificate for Six Hundred Dollars, iſſued from the Loan-Office in Philadelphia, payable to Matthew Irwin, dated November 13, 1777, No. 1147, two years intereſt having been received and indorſed on the back; two ſetts of Bills of Exchange for Thirty-ſix Dollars each, drawn on the Commiſſioners in Paris in favour of William Finnie, No. 2516 and 2517, dated April 20, 1780; five Lottery Tickets in the Third Claſs, No. 14, 15, 12,682, 12,683 and 12,762, and ſundry other papers. Whoever delivers the Pocket-book with the aforeſaid particulars to the Printers hereof, or to Mr. BENJAMIN JANUARY, in Front-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, ſhall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the Certificate, Bills and Tickets, and no queſtions aſked.---- Every ſtep has been taken to prevent their being paid, this is therefore to CAUTION *the* PUBLIC *from being impoſed on by purchaſing them; and it is requeſted, if they are offered for ſale, they may be ſtopt, and information given as above.* ¶

Three Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the Subſcriber's ſtable, at his Ferry oppoſite Philadelphia, a large Sorrel Horſe, of the Raven breed, eight years old, marked with a ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, half up to his gamble joints, a long dock with a ſwitch tail, full fifteen hands high; paces, canters and trots, well carriaged and in good order. ALSO, A Brown Mare, of the Dray breed, five years old, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and one hind foot white, high couraged and carries a good head, but her tail rather low, a natural trotter and moves pleaſant, about fifteen hands high and well made. Any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid horſes and the thief, ſo that the owner can have his horſes, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for each.

April 28, 1780. ¶ SAMUEL COOPER.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that he has rented a ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, next door to Mr. Joſeph Swift's, which will be opened next Thurſday for the reception of all goods admitted by Law to be ſold by public auction; and where he propoſes holding a public ſale every Tueſday, (the weather permitting) to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and oftener if goods come in. Conſtant attendance will be given at ſaid ſtore, by the public's moſt obedient humble ſervant.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. No goods will be received on days of ſale.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 22d of March laſt, a dark ſorrel MARE, heavy with foal, about 14 hands high, ſeven years old, one wall eye, a crooked ſpot in her forehead, ſhod before, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark when ſtolen. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars *for the mare only, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by*

¶ *FRANCIS MOTHRAL.*

N. B. *Next morning was found tied with a rope round her neck, a large black Mare, with a ſtar and ſnip, low in fleſh, ſuppoſed to be left by the thief; whoever has loſt ſaid mare is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.* *F. M.*

Philadelphia, April 21, 1780.

WHEREAS Suſanna, the wife of the ſubſcriber, having run me greatly in debt, deſtroyed my intereſt, and otherwiſe having moſt ſhamefully miſbehaved herſelf, that it being impoſſible for me to live with her, neither do I intend to cohabit with her any more; now this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ *HENRY STILES, junior.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Hopkins, late of the precinct of Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by ROBERT HOPKINS, HANNAH HOPKINS,) Execut.

To be ſold, at his late plantation, at Point-no-Point, ſeveral young full-blooded Horſes and Mares, breeding Mares and Colts. *

Springfield townſhip, Bucks county, April 3, 1780.

WAS found dead upon the great road, a man named PETER LITT, *and an inqueſt held upon him according to law. He had with him ſome ſhoe-buckles, needles and pins. His relations, if any he has, may have the goods again, paying the charges, by applying to*

¶ *SAMUEL M'CAMMON.*

Imported and to be SOLD by

PHILIP WILSON,

At his ſtore on South-ſtreet wharff, or at his houſe the corner of South and Penn-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of the beſt Allom Salt, Weſt-India Rum, Madeira Wine by the pipe, Geneva in jugs, Queens-Ware in Crates, a neat aſſortment of Hard-Ware by invoice, ſome ready made mens coats, Tea, Coffee and Flour.

Ran away from ſaid Wilſon (about a month ago) a Negroe Man, named BEN; he is lame of his left leg and heel, broad and ſtrong made, about 5 feet 2 inches high. *One Hundred Dollars Reward* for the negroe, with reaſonable charges, and *Two Hundred Dollars* for information who employs him to work, or aids his eſcape (ſo that they be brought to juſtice) will be paid, by PHILIP WILSON.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1780. ¶

To be Sold, or Rented,

THE HOUSE that Judge Imley formerly lived in at Bordenton, it is a genteel finiſhed houſe, with two large parlours on the lower floor, and three chambers on the ſecond floor, and two ditto on the upper floor: There is alſo convenient rooms over the kitchen for ſervants to lodge in, a fine garden, two graſs-lots, and a compleat ſtable, with a pump oppoſite the kitchen door; ſtands on high ground, and a healthy ſituation. For terms apply to JOSEPH CARSON in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH POTTS, Eſq; in Bordenton.

To be ſold by ſaid Carſon, a few hogſheads of exceeding good Bordeaux claret, rock ſalt in bags, corded druggets, durants, mens brown thread and cotton hoſe, and black ſilk ditto, knives and forks, croſs-cut and hand-ſaw files. The dry goods will be ſold cheap, as they belong to a gentleman going off to the Weſt-Indies. ‖

PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by

ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the allotment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 4000 acres of LAND on Tye river, a branch of James river, in Amherſt county, Virginia: This tract is proper for the cultivation of wheat, corn, hemp or tobacco, is extremely well watered, and is ſituate in a healthy part of the country: It lies 20 miles diſtant from James river, by which the produce of the lands is tranſported in four days to Richmond, the capital of the country, diſtant 80 miles. The terms are moderate, and may be known on application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‡ JOHN ROSE.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a negroe man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes tavern, or PAUL PEIRCE. ‖

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Oxford, Cheſter County, to Philadelphia, once a Week; he ſets out from Oxford on Mondays, and returns on Fridays; he alſo rides to Matthew M'Calla's Ferry, on Saſquehanna, Cheſnut-Level Meeting-houſe, New-London Croſs Roads, Stephen Cochran's, Kennet Square, Gideon Gilpin's, Samuel Painter's, Valentine Weaver's, in Cheſter, and Henry Hayes's, in Darby. Letters will be forwarded at One Dollar each for a Subſcriber, or Three Dollars for Non-ſubſcribers, and the Money to be left with the Letters. The Public may depend on a punctual Performance of all Matters entruſted to the Care of their humble Servant,

JAMES BALLENTINE.

GEORGE HABACKER,

HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, near Col. Farmer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Anniſeed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muſcovado and Spaniſh Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Buſhels of excellent coarſe Salt, good Oak Scantling ſeaſoned, and ſundry other Articles.

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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1780.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXIX.

THE family compact of the branches of the houſe of Bourbon was a circumſtance whereon to ground a charge of ambition againſt France; though, it muſt be evident, that it was the reſult of wiſe and juſt policy for her own preſervation. The contiguity of territory between France and Spain affording frequent ſubjects of debate; the diſſimilarity of manners, the one poſſeſſing the moſt lively air of addreſs, the other exhibiting the utmoſt gravity of behaviour; what is ſtill more, the hoſtilities of long wars with each other, had formed an oppoſition in the minds of the people, which the cloſeſt ties of affinity, or conſanguinity, in the perſons of the ſovereigns, could not overcome. Not friendſhip ſpringing from the ties of blood, nor the deſigns of ambition, but the vaſt maſs of the Engliſh power preſſing with a mighty weight, bound them together. When this weight ſhall be removed, or leſſened, and the Britiſh power ſhall ceaſe to preſs, theſe two monarchies ſhall return to their native beds, and be ſo far from forming deſigns againſt the liberties of their neighbours, that it will exiſt the principal object of their concern to preſerve peace amongſt themſelves. Conſanguinity in the perſons of the ſovereigns may be favourable to this end; the pleaſing recollection of mutual acts of kindneſs, and that ſoft affection which long fellowſhip in diſtreſs begets, may long engage them to each other; but the cauſe of their compact for the purpoſes of war ceaſing, the compact itſelf will alſo diſſolve and melt away. Europe, whoſe liberties are ſaved by the reſiſtance of theſe powers to the monarchy of England, will have nothing to fear from their negotiations, or their arms, when Britain ſhall be humbled, and exiſt no longer the tyrant of the earth.

From the view we have taken of the hiſtory of the two laſt centuries, as far as it relates to France and England, how vain muſt appear the language of the king of that iſland to his parliament, Nov. 25, 1779, where he throws out the idea of upholding, and preſerving "the liberties of Europe from the reſtleſs and encroaching power of the Houſe of Bourbon." Baſe tyrant! will he not be ſenſible, will he not acknowledge, that he himſelf is the ſource of all the evils that, at the preſent time, tempeſt the earth. Let him ceaſe his deſigns of hoſtility and ſubjugation, againſt thoſe whom God and nature have made free: Let him withdraw his fleets and armies to his own iſland, and be bound like Satan for a thouſand years, and we ſhall have a millennium on the earth. He himſelf is the fiery dragon of the age, and has kindled more fires than the angel of the bottomleſs pit could do, was he in his proper ſhape amongſt men.

I have now done with what I mean to ſay on the ſubject of the alliance. Many things remain to be ſaid, and I had intended to have taken a general view of the commercial, literary, and other advantages reſulting to theſe States from the connection; but the neceſſity of attending to my own affairs precludes me from that undertaking. I have to thank the public for that indulgence and candour with which they have heard me, and am conſcious of thoſe tender feelings which public favour and indulgence, beyond what might be demanded by the merit of the ſervice, naturally inſpires. THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
STYNER & CIST,
Printers, in Second-ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
A Regular ENGLISH SYNTAX.
Wherein is exhibited the whole variety of ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION, properly exemplified.
To which is added the elegant manner of arranging words, and members of ſentences.
The whole reduced to practice, for the uſe of private young Gentlemen and Ladies, as well as of our moſt eminent Schools.
By JAMES BUCHANAN.
FROM THE MONTHLY REVIEW.
THIS is an uſeful and judicious performance. We have met with nothing as well calculated to teach inaccurate writers to write better; and we therefore recommend it, not without hopes that it will ſave us both trouble and diſguſt.
The *Critical Review*, in giving the character of this performance, concludes with the following words: "Theſe are obſervations by which the greateſt writer may profit; and Mr. BUCHANAN has given us ſeveral juſt animadverſions upon the works of our moſt celebrated authors; for which, were they now alive, they certainly would or ought to thank him. Correctneſs is not always the characteriſtic of a great genius, and this grammarian proves it in many flagrant inſtances."

Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, May 12.

RUN AWAY, the 12th day of this inſtant (May) from the ſubſcriber, A ſervant man, named NATHANIEL BUFFINGTON, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a ſnuff coloured linſey coat, the fore part lined with tow linen, the fore part of the jacket of the ſame with the coat, the back part of brown cloth, a drab cloth overhawls, a pair of half worn pumps and ſteel buckles, an old felt hat, coarſe ſhirt; about 19 years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIS DAVIS.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have, in due courſe of law, been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State.

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots, Rents and Tenements, to wit,

No. 1. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of John Patterſon, ſhoemaker.

No. 2. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, adjoining the above, in tenure of George Heyl, taylor.

No. 3. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, in tenure of the widow Coppock.

No. 4. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, adjoining the above, in tenure of Allen Cathcart.

No. 5. A lot, wharff and ſtores, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth 71 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; the ſtores and wharff in tenure of Colonel Lewis Farmer, and part of the lot under rent to Captain Peter Brown, and part under rent to Iſaac Cathral.

No. 6. Two yearly rent charges, one of 17l. and one of 10l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of Sarah Forreſt and William Niles.

No. 7. A yearly rent charge of 2l. 14s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Edward Brooks.

No. 8. A yearly rent charge of 3l. 16s. 6d. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, in tenure of the widow Kuhn. All late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock, in fee ſimple.

No. 9. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Dietrich Metzner.

No. 10. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, adjoining the above, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Abraham Wilt, jun.

No. 11. A lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining an alley which divides this from the laſt mentioned two meſſuages and lots, containing in breadth about 22 feet, and in depth about 51 feet, in tenure of Peter Paris.

No. 12. A lot of ground and wharff, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 40 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware, as far as low water mark, at preſent under rent to the following perſons, for the following ſums, viz.

The widow Saliſbury,	8l.	
John Patterſon, ſmith,	10l.	
John Flinton,	7l.	
Caſſel and Caſdrop, for the wharff,	32l.	Pennſylvania currency.
	57l.	

No. 13. Two yearly rent charges, one of 9l. and the other of 7l. 10s. iſſuing out of two lots of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets, in tenure of Robert Black and the widow Saliſbury.

No. 14. Two yearly rents iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, one of 4l. and one of 3l. 5s. Pennſylvania currency, in tenure of Michael Dawſon and Nathaniel Brown.

No. 15. Four yearly rent charges, one of 3l. 6s. two of 3l. 10s. each, and one of 3l. 2s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of four lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine and eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreets, in tenure of George Herger, Adolph Gilman's executors, Frederick Mous and Charles Meredith.

No. 16. Two yearly rent charges, one of 4l. and one of 6l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the eaſt ſide of Second-Street, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, in tenure of George Peakham, (late of Frederick Rohr, deceaſed) and Jacob Brown; All late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock, during the term of his natural life.

No. 17. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 17 feet, and extending in depth about 175 feet to Crown-ſtreet. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

No. 18. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Metts and company, ſubject to 2l. groundrent per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid John Looſely.

No. 19. A frame ſmith ſhop, brick kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, in tenure of —— Adams and company, ſubject to a groundrent of 8l. 12s. Pennſylvania currency per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Alexander Smith.

No. 20. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 15 feet, and in depth about 135 feet, ſubject to a groundrent of 4l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Abraham Carliſle, deceaſed.

No. 21. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's alley, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Monday, the 26th day of June next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourth parts thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And, to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

Northampton county, May 13, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of William Thomas, and Joſeph Romig, late of ſaid county, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, I the ſubſcriber, one of the Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid William Thomas, and Joſeph Romig, conſiſting of the following, viz. William Thomas, a plantation, ſituate in Penn townſhip, containing about 174 acres, a large ſtone houſe, and other buildings thereon, all in good order; alſo a tract of land, adjoining to the above mentioned, containing about 152 acres, all late the property of ſaid Thomas. Joſeph Romig, a plantation, in Macungee townſhip, containing about 125 acres, a dwelling-houſe, and other buildings thereon; the land is equal in quality with any in the county; all which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe at Eaſton, on the 22d day of June next.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month, and on a certificate being produced from the Agent, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And I the Agent do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of ſaid William Thomas and Joſeph Romig, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And to prevent all difficulties in reſpect to payment of the ſaid purchaſe money, the Agent will receive the firſt payment at his dwelling-houſe in Whitehall townſhip, on the firſt day of July, and the remainder on the 22d day of July next; no purchaſe money will be received after the ſaid days, but the premiſes again taken in poſſeſſion, and ſold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

STEPHEN BALLIET, one of the Agents.

FORTY POUNDS Reward.
STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 7th inſtant, A Black HORSE, 7 years old, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round, has a mealy noſe, trots and paces. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ VALENTINE REES.
May 17, 1780.

Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.
A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

From the MADRID GAZETTE, *of Dec.* 31.

WE have learnt by a courier extraordinary dispatched from Ferrol, that the 21st of this month, the King's courier frigate, named the Cortes, arrived there from the Havanna, whence she had sailed the 15th of November with the packets for the King's service, and the public correspondence. On board that frigate Don Joseph Vallfiere arrived, a reformed officer in the troops of his Most Christian Majesty, who has brought from New Orleans several standards taken from the English, in an expedition happily conceived and executed by Brigadier Don Bernard de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana, against the settlements and forts which the English possessed on the borders of the river Mississippi, and in which he made himself master of three forts, from whence he totally dislodged them, taking a great number of them prisoners.

By the letters arrived, the King has received particulars of that event, as important as they are satisfactory; the substance of which is as follows:

The Governor of Louisiana was no sooner informed of the rupture between England and Spain, than he conceived the idea of forming some enterprize against the settlements of the enemy in his neighbourhood. With that design, he went the 9th of August in the districts of his government, inhabited by Germans and Acadians, on the borders of that river, in order to raise as great a number as possible of militia and volunteers; and left at New-Orleans the necessary orders for the troops, and the inhabitants he had assembled, to march the same evening to follow him. All these troops amounted to 667 men, viz. 300 of the old corps, and in that number 300 recruits, 20 carabineers, 60 militia men, 80 mulattoes and free negroes, and seven American volunteers. That number encreased during the march, with 600 men of every cast and colour, and 160 Indian volunteers; so that he could count under his command a body of 1427 fighting men.

But the fatigue of a hasty march, and the distempers that succeeded, reduced that corps more than one third by the time they arrived at Manchack, an English post 35 leagues distant from the capital. Besides that obstacle, at the moment when the Spanish commander was most active in his offensive dispositions, a dreadful hurricane had arose, which destroyed great part of the houses of New-Orleans, and ruined a number of habitations, occasioning the loss of the harvest, the death of abundance of cattle, and a general consternation among the people of that province.

Notwithstanding such a melancholy event, capable of disconcerting, or at least retarding the measures taken by the Governor, he did not cease to pursue them with the greatest ardour; and far from suffering himself to be discouraged by these contrarieties, knowing how much celerity in the operations imported to the success of his enterprize, he began them without waiting for a reinforcement that had been promised him from the Havanna.

He therefore continued his march, and on the 7th of September, in the morning, surprized and carried by assault, without the loss of a man, the fort of Manchack, where he made prisoners one Captain, one Lieutenant, and 18 soldiers. A subaltern and five men, who had fled before break of day, by that means avoided being taken. The latter were part of the small force the English had left there two days before, when they retired to the fort of Baton rouge, taking with them the remainder of their troops, with the artillery, ammunition and provisions.

The 8th, Don Bernardo de Galvez took an inventory of the fort he had taken, and after having given six days rest to his troops, without having the satisfaction of seeing the distempers abate, he set out for Baton rouge, and took five prisoners on the route. After having reconnoitred that post, which was tolerably well fortified, having a ditch 18 feet wide, and 9 deep, with a pallisado, 14 guns mounted, 400 regular troops, and 100 armed inhabitants, he judged it would be impossible to take it by storm, and, in consequence, he determined to batter it. For that purpose he prepared a false attack, thereby dissembling where he intended to make the real one, of which the enemy had no knowledge until the last night, when our people finished the trenches and the battery. It was on the 21st of September that it began to play, with so much success, that at half past three the fort was so damaged, that the English beat a parly, and their commander sent two officers to our camp to demand to capitulate, and make proposals. Don Bernardo de Galvez insisted on the garrison surrendering prisoners of war; and that the fort called Panmure, in the country of the Natchez, with its garrison, consisting of 80 grenadiers, should surrender at the same time. The English having submitted to this, the garrison of Fort du Baton rouge marched out with the honours of war, and, at the distance of 500 paces, deposited their arms, and delivered up their colours to a body of 375 of our regulars, who had formed for that purpose; the English remaining thus prisoners of war, it was to be also the fate of 500 other persons that composed the body of inhabitants, and their negroes found with arms in their hands at Manchack, Baton rouge, and other places; but the Governor of Louisiana granted them their liberty, on account of the trouble he would have been at to keep them.

As there were no more English posts or settlements to subdue on the Mississippi, Don Bernardo de Galvez terminated his expedition with as much success as glory for his Majesty's arms, having reduced to his obedience a country of 430 leagues, the most fruitful of those watered by that river, that which contains the best settlements, and whose natives carry on the fur trade.

We know not the loss of the English: on our side there was one man killed, and two wounded.

In short, we have taken the three forts of Manchack, Baton rouge, and Panmure of Natchez, with all their artillery and ammunition, provisions, and other effects, belonging to his Britannic Majesty; the first by assault, the second by capitulation, and the third by evacuation. We have taken prisoners about 550 regular troops, including 28 officers and others on the staff, viz. one Lieut. Colonel, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 5 Sub-Lieutenants, one Quartermaster, two Commissaries, one Storekeeper, and 3 Surgeon-Majors; 8 boats laden with provisions, and several barks, in which were upwards of 50 mariners.

The great proofs of bravery and intrepidity given by our troops on this occasion, ought, from the testimony of their commander, to merit them the greatest eulogiums. He also praises the affection, zeal, and good will of the inhabitants of Louisiana, which contributed greatly to the success of the enterprize.

One may judge the better how necessary this expedition was, and how happily the moment was seized, by the contents of two letters intercepted since from the English by Don Bernardo de Galvez. As they are very long, and turn on divers other subjects, foreign to this business, we shall only mention the substance of them.

One of these letters was wrote the 9th of September, by order of Major General Campbell, and the other the 1st of October, by Brigadier Stuart: they are both addressed to Captain Forstel, Commandant of the fort of Panmure, and the district of Natchez: He is ordered to keep himself in readiness with his company, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts, to join at Manchack Lieut. Colonel Dickson, Commandant of the fort of Batonrouge, in order to act against the *perfidious and implacable enemies* (the Spaniards) and he is informed of the preparations of these two chiefs of his nation to surprize, by hostilities, these same Spaniards, before the declaration of war could come to their knowledge; with that view they disguised their preparations with divers pretences, giving out that they were only meant against the Illinois. In the same manner they deceived, by their manœuvres and their suggestions, the nation of the Chactaws and other Indian savages, to draw them over to the English party, and engage them to strike a blow on the Spaniards, promising them, for sole recompence, all the booty they should make. These strokes prove with what insincerity the English Chiefs acted in that country, to commit hostilities against the provinces of Louisiana.

It is then with the greatest reason that we congratulate ourselves in having prevented them, and attacking their own settlements, thus causing to miscarry the project they had formed of falling upon ours unawares.

The Governor, sensible of the full value of all these advantages, was preparing to pursue his operations on another side, and seek out the English wheresoever they can be found.

The King was no sooner informed of these details, than he expressed the greatest satisfaction at the conduct of Don Bernardo de Galvez; and to shew how much he prizes so important a service, his Majesty has promoted him to the rank of Major-General of his armies.

BOSTON, May 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Paris, to another in this town, dated February 27, 1780.

"We have a report here to-day, that the Irish Parliament have repealed Poyning's law, declared their Legislature independent of that of England, and prohibited appeals from their House of Lords to the House of Lords in England. This, Sir, is report; I do not give it to you as a fact to be depended on. If this is true it is a finishing stroke indeed. Ireland is in earnest, they have *arms* in their hands, these are reasons which make tyrants and oppressors tremble. These are reasons which sometimes reduce them to their senses and reason, if they are blessed with either of these properties, for few of them have one or the other. This kind of reasoning and petitioning must save England, for they have an Administration that will stick at nothing to carry their points; they are for whirling every body of consequence into their vortex of corruption, and blackening the character of every one who has too much virtue and integrity to be as infamous and profligate as themselves."

BALTIMORE, *May* 16.

The brig Bacchus, Capt. Wells, of this port, is taken by an English cruizer, and carried into Antigua

A gentleman just arrived in town, from Virginia, hath favoured us with the following summons of General Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot, with the laconic and spirited answer of General Lincoln.

SIR HENRY CLINTON, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Colonies lying on the Atlantic, from Nova-Scotia, &c. &c. and Vice-Admiral ARBUTHNOT, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in North America, regretting the effusion of blood, and the distress which must now commence, deem it consistent with humanity to warn the town and garrison of Charlestown, of the havock and devastation with which they are threatened, from the formidable force surrounding them by land and by sea. An alternative is offered at this hour to the inhabitants, of saving their lives and properties, contained in the town, or abiding by the fatal consequence of a storm and cannonade. Should the place, in a fallacious security, or its Commanders, in a wanton indifference to the fate of the inhabitants, delay a surrender, or should the public stores or shipping be destroyed, the resentment of an exasperated soldiery may intervene; but the same mild and compassionate offer can never be renewed—The respective commanders who hereby summon the town, do not apprehend so rash a step as farther resistance will be taken, but rather that the gates will be opened, and themselves received, with a confidence which will forebode farther reconciliation.

H. CLINTON.
M. ARBUTHNOT.

Camp before Charlestown, April 10, 1780.

(Public.)

To the Officers commanding Charlestown.

Head Quarters, Line of Charlestown, April 10, 1780.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received your summons of this date—Sixty days have past, since it has been known that your intentions against this town were hostile, in which time has been afforded to abandon it; but duty and inclination point the propriety of supporting it to the last extremity. *I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,*

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

B. LINCOLN.

General Clinton,
Admiral Arbuthnot.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 24.

We have the pleasure to inform the Public, that circular Letters are sent from Congress to the several States, informing them, that our noble Ally has ordered a large Naval and Land Force to America, to act as occasion may require, in concert with the Fleets and Forces of the United States.

Extracts from sundry letters, dated Charlestown, April 28.

"The enemy have received a reinforcement from New-York, and have been able in consequence of it to break up our posts on the north side of Cooper river, so that the town is now cut off from any communication whatsoever with the country---The militia are collecting fast---4000 have been ordered and are daily expected from North-Carolina. The enemy's third parallel is but a few steps from our advanced wet ditch, and scarce 70 yards from our lines---Col Henderson sallied out the other day, at the head of 250 men, drove them out of it, killed 22 and brought in 12 prisoners; the loss on our side was one or two privates killed and wounded, and Capt. Moultrie (the Generals brother) killed. On the evening of the same day the enemy made a feint upon our left, but soon retreated with great precipitation.---The cannonade has been incessant, and the bombardment no less so, nineteen shells are sometimes counted in the air at a time, and it is calculated, that no less a number than 5000 have been thrown into the town, notwithstanding which, our loss does not amount to more than 15 men, of the number is Mr. Neyle, aid de camp to Gen. Moultrie.---Gen. du Portail got in town on the night of the 27th.---The garrison are in very good spirits; they have not yet felt the least want of provisions, and the officers have pledged themselves that the soldiers will cheerfully, as soon as the General shall think proper, receive half rations.---There is plenty of rice, rum, sugar and coffee, a portion of each of these articles is regularly served out to the men, which diminishes the consumption of meat very much---There have been frequent councils of war, but the result of the last, which comprehended officers of almost every rank, and the Council of the State, was to defend the town to the last extremity; the gentlemen of the country and the inhabitants of the town are of the same mind, so that we may safely say, that the general resolution is either to perish or repulse the enemy.

"Hugh Jones who guided the enemy when they attacked General Huger, has been since taken, and was instantly hanged."

George-Town, May 2, 1780.

"Major Vanderhont, formerly of the first regiment, arrived yesterday from Col. Thomson's, where he saw a letter from General Williamson, giving an account, that Col. Pickens had been down with a party within five miles of Savannah, and had killed about 60 Negroes in arms, and some white men with them; among them were two overseers of Governor Wright's. The letter adds, that Col. Pickens brought advice, that the English had evacuated Pensacola; that the Spaniards had taken possession of it, and were on their march towards Augustine, before which place their fleet actually was."

IN CONGRESS, May 22, 1780.

ORDERED,

THAT the letter of the 13th of May, from General Washington, and the letter of the 16th from the Marquis de la Fayette, with the resolution passed in consequence thereof, be published.

Head-Quarters, Morristown, 13th May, 1780.

THE Marquis de la Fayette will have the honour to deliver you this.

I am persuaded Congress will participate in the joy I feel, at the return of a gentleman who has distinguished himself in the service of this country so signally; who has given so many and so decisive proofs of his attachments to its interests, and who ought to be dear to it by every motive. The warm friendship I have for him conspires with considerations of public utility to afford me a double satisfaction in his return.

During the time he has been in France, he has uniformly manifested the same zeal in our affairs, which animated his conduct while he was among us, and has been, upon all occasions, an essential friend to America.

He merits, and I doubt not Congress will give him, every mark of consideration and regard in their power.

I have the honour to be, with perfect respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient
and humble servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the President
of Congress.

SIR, *Philadelphia, May 16th,* 1780.

AFTER so many favours which on every occasion, and particularly at the time of my obtaining a leave of absence, Congress were pleased most graciously to bestow on me, I dare presume myself entitled to impart to them the private feelings which I now so happily experience.

If from an early epoch in our noble contest, I gloried in the name of an American soldier, and heartily enjoyed the honor I have of serving the United States, my satisfaction is at this long wished for moment entirely complete; when putting an end to my furlough, I have been able again to join my colours, under which I may hope for opportunities of indulging the ardent zeal, the unbounded gratitude, the warm, and I might say, the patriotic love, by which I am for ever bound to America.

In begging, Sir, you will present Congress with a new assurance of my profound respect, and my grateful affectionate sentiments,

I have the honour to be, with the highest regard,
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble servant,
LA FAYETTE.

In CONGRESS, May 16, 1780.

Resolved,

THAT Congress consider the return of the Marquis de la Fayette to America, to resume his command in the army, as a fresh proof of the disinterested zeal and persevering attachment which have justly recommended him to the public confidence and applause; and that they receive with pleasure a tender of the farther services of so gallant and meritorious an officer.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The privateer brig Holker, of this port, and two others belonging to different ports, have taken and sent into this river, a large ship from Barbados for New-York. Her cargo consists of four hundred puncheons of rum, &c. &c.

A brig, from Lisbon for New-York, laden with wine, fruit, &c. taken by the Revolution, Capt. M'Naughton, of this Port, was lately chased on shore and lost near Cape Charles; but we hear great part of her cargo is saved.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated October 8, 1779.

"This is the first opportunity I have had for some years of communicating my thoughts to you, and I snatch it with more eagerness, as there is the greatest probability of its safe delivery by our mutual friend, whose misfortunes, and lucky escape, will be more prudent for him to relate than me to write. I know you will naturally expect I should give you my opinion with respect to the situation of affairs with us: The subject is so disagreeable I like not the task of pourtraying it, but the few strokes I do give shall be as near to truth as is in my power. I scarcely know an individual but from his soul longs for a reconciliation upon any terms; it is the first sentiment given in every company I go into, and an universal abhorrence is held of the men and measures that produced our separation, and the unhappy consequences arising therefrom, being nothing less than almost a total stagnation of trade, an annihilation of our superiority at sea, as our fleets are flying before our *natural enemies*, both in the West-Indies and Channel; a destruction of mutual confidence, each man being suspicious of another; but what surprises me is, the stocks keep up in a wonderful manner, which is principally attributed to the Dutch; I suppose they have their reasons for it. I could inform you of numberless circumstances, equally terrible, that threaten to burst upon us, but as I dislike anticipations, and am heartily tired of the horrid picture, you must give me leave to draw a veil

over it. I beg it as a particular indulgence, you will let me hear from you as soon as poſſible, and, as far as you can with propriety, give me your opinion whether there is any probability of an entire ceſſation of this unnatural war. I think I hear you ſay, "that depends on the people on your ſide the Atlantic, as nothing ſhort of independence will produce that deſired effect;" and that our *good and wiſe King*, and his *equally* wiſe and good Miniſters, would grant it to-morrow, is the fervent prayer of

Yours, &c."

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE Plan for appreciating the preſent currency to One Dollar for Forty, and fixing it there, is one of thoſe wiſe, juſt and neceſſary plans, that the more it is underſtood the more it is approved. Like all other right meaſures, it gains ground every day. In ſhort, were we to attempt to tax the property of the good people of theſe States, to redeem the whole ſum that has been emitted at a value equal to its nominal value, every man of property in America would become a bankrupt, and every poor man would be kept poor as long as he lived. It is, if taken at its nominal value, the greateſt debt that any country in the world ever incurred in ſo ſhort a time; but if it be taken at its depreciated value, it is the leaſt debt, and the cheapeſt war that ever was carried on. It is remarkable, that ſince the plan came out the depreciation has not only ſtopt, but the money has grown better: but we ought not now to let it appreciate more than One for Forty, for if we do we not only encreaſe the national debt in the ſame proportion, but ſubject ourſelves to taxation for years longer than there is occaſion for, and thereby put it in the power of a few Speculators in each State to become Nabobs at the total ruin of all the landed intereſt and the middling and poor people throughout America.

EVERY HONEST MAN's FRIEND.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, May 22, 1780.

The Houſe reſumed the ſecond reading of the bill, intituled, "An Act for the greater eaſe of the Militia, &c." and the ſame being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

An ACT *for the greater eaſe of the Militia, and the more ſpeedy and effectual defence of this State.*

WHEREAS it hath been found by experience, that frequent calls of the militia hath proved very inconvenient to the good people of this State, and eſpecially in ſeed-time and harveſt, when their utmoſt exertion is requiſite for the cultivating of their lands, and gathering in the produce thereof;

For remedy whereof, and that a body of men may be raiſed and equipped for the defence of this State,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That each and every company of militia within this State ſhall, on or before the day of , provide or hire one able bodied man, not leſs than eighteen or more than forty-five years of age, to be formed into a corps for the above purpoſe; which ſhall be known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of *The Pennſylvania Volunteers.*

Provided always, That no deſerter from the Britiſh army, or from the army or navy of the United States, or any waggoner, actually engaged for any time in the ſervice of ſaid States, ſhall be inliſted, or ſhall paſs muſter in ſaid corps, of which requiſites and exceptions the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the city, county or diſtrict for which ſuch volunteer ſhall be procured, ſhall be judge.

And that the terms and continuance of inliſtment may be fully known and underſtood, Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon engaged in ſaid ſervice ſhall ſign an inliſtment, in the following terms, viz. "I, A. B. having engaged to ſerve as a Pennſylvania "Volunteer, for the Company of the Battalion of Militia of the County of , in the State "of Pennſylvania, do hereby engage to be true and faithful in the ſaid ſervice, for the ſpace of months "from the date hereof, unleſs ſooner diſcharged; and to "be obedient to the authority of ſaid State and my ſuperior officers, according to the rules and diſcipline of "war, and the eſtabliſhment of the corps in which I am "now entered." Which ſaid inliſtment, ſigned by two witneſſes, ſhall be tranſmitted by the Captain or commanding officer of ſuch company to the Lieutenant or Sub-lieutenant, within whoſe juriſdiction ſuch company may be, within two days next thereafter, who, within three days after the receipt thereof, ſhall tranſmit a certified copy of ſuch inliſtment to the commanding officer of that part of the ſaid corps raiſed within his juriſdiction, and ſhall alſo tranſmit therewith an order to ſaid officer, to rendezvous his men ſo inliſted with all poſſible expedition, at a certain day and place, that they may paſs muſter and proceed on ſervice.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any taxable perſon, enrolled in any company of militia within this State, or any other taxable inhabitant, reſiding within the limits of ſaid company, ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay into the hands of the commanding officer of the company, a proportionable ſhare of the ſum neceſſary to hire and procure ſuch volunteer, then the lieutenant of ſaid company, and two freeholders, choſen for that purpoſe by a majority of the ſame, ſhall aſſeſs and levy a proportional part of ſaid ſum on ſuch perſon or perſons ſo refuſing, having due regard to the ability of each perſon, as well officer as private. And the Lieutenant or Sub-lieutenant of the city or county where ſuch perſon or perſons may reſide, ſhall iſſue his warrant, and cauſe the ſame to be levied as the militia fines and penalties are levied and collected.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any company of militia of this State, ſhall neglect or refuſe to furniſh ſuch volunteer, the Captain or commanding officer thereof ſhall, and he is hereby authorized and required to hire or furniſh a volunteer as above for ſuch company, and, with the aſſiſtance of two freeholders, aſſeſs and levy the hire of ſuch volunteer, with the expence and charges of levying and collecting the ſame, on all taxable inhabitants reſiding within the limits of ſaid company; And in caſe the Captain or commanding officer of any ſuch company refuſe or neglect ſo to do, or if any company ſhould be without ſuch officer, then the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant where the ſame ſhall happen ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, hire or procure ſuch volunteer and annex him to his reſpective corps, and ſhall charge the whole expence of procuring ſuch volunteer on ſaid company; and ſhall cauſe the ſame to be levied and collected as other fines and penalties are directed to be, by the militia law of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Preſident or Vice Preſident in Council, are hereby authorized and impowered to organize and form the ſaid volunteers into one or more regiments or corps, as in their diſcretion they ſhall think neceſſary; and arm and equip them with the public arms of this State; and appoint and commiſſion ſuch and ſo many officers from each county as ſuch eſtabliſhment may require; which ſaid officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates, ſhall receive the ſame pay and rations as the troops for the time aforeſaid ſhall receive in the fœderal army.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Captains or commanding officers of the companies of militia ſhall notify their reſpective companies to meet, on or before the day of June next, to carry the ſaid Act, as far as it concerns them, into execution; and every perſon neglecting or refuſing, ſhall be liable to the ſame fines and penalties, as is directed for non attendance on muſter days by the militia law of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſo engaging as a volunteer, and being required by the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the city, or of any county of this State, to march to the place of rendezvous, ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo to do, or ſhall withdraw himſelf or deſert from the ſaid ſervice, or ſell or embezzle the arms or accoutrements, or any part of them, provided for him as aforeſaid, ſuch volunteer ſhall be ſubject to ſuch puniſhments as are inflicted for the like offences in the fœderal army; the trial to be had as is directed by the militia law of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the city or any county of this State ſhall neglect or refuſe to do the duties of him or them herein required, they ſhall be fined for every ſuch offence, a ſum not exceeding nor leſs than at the diſcretion of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council; And if any captain, or lieutenant or commanding officer of any company, or any perſon appointed to aſſeſs or collect the charge of hire of any of the ſaid volunteers, neglect or refuſe to do the duties required of them, according to the directions of this act, they ſhall be fined by the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the city or county where the offence ſhall happen, as collectors of the public State tax are or may be, on neglect or refuſal to do the duties of them required.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Preſident or Vice Preſident in Council are hereby authorized to iſſue ſuch orders to the Commiſſioners of purchaſe, or other perſon in any county of this State, as may be neceſſary for the proper ſubſiſtence of ſaid troops while continued in ſervice.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all perſons engaged in this corps of Pennſylvania Volunteers, ſhall be exempted from being charged with or paying any State or other tax, levied during the time of their ſervice as above.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued or underſtood to prevent the reduction or diſcharge of the ſaid volunteers by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, at any time before the expiration of the term of inliſtment.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1780.

By virtue of a Writ of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania to me directed, under the hand and ſeal of the hon. JOHN BAYARD, Eſq; Speaker of the General Aſſembly,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Freemen of this City, That an Election will be held at the Statehouſe on Saturday, the 27th day of this inſtant May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to chooſe one Repreſentative in General Aſſembly for the ſaid City, in the room and ſtead of the hon. George Bryan, Eſq; who hath vacated his ſeat in the Legiſlature, on accepting the office of one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, conformably to the Conſtitution of the ſaid Commonwealth.

And the ſeveral Judges of Election, and Inſpectors, choſen to ſerve for this City at the laſt General Election, are hereby required to attend at the time and place aforeſaid, in order to hold the ſaid Election.

¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

Has removed his ſtore from his late dwelling-houſe in Market-ſtreet, to the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's, where he has for ſale by wholeſale, a neat aſſortment of GOODS, conſiſting as follows,

INDIA nankeens; yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens; German dowlas; ditto platillas; German Brittannias; ozenbrigs; Holland ſtripes; checks; light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintz; Barcelona, bandanoe and ſilk romal handerkerchiefs; cotton and linen ditto; black and white modes; ſattins; blue and black ell wide perſians; black, white, blue, green, red and pink half yard perſians; black, white, blue, green, red and pink half ell, 3-qrs. and yd. wd. ſarſnets; mantuas; mock marſeilles; yd. wd. diaper and drawboys; book, clow and jaconet muſlins; black and white, figured and plain gauzes; cambricks and lawns; gauze handkerchiefs; a great variety of ribbands; ſewing ſilk; womens black and white ſilk mitts; Scotch, ſtitching and coloured threads; blue and green moreens; mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe; womens worſted mitts; table cloths and napkins; rattinets and ſerges; blue, brown and drab broadcloths; brown and green half-thicks; quality and coat bindings; beſt ſcarf twiſt; tapes and bobbins; mens black breeches pieces; writing paper; Engliſh pins; knives and forks; ſingle and double bolted padlocks; deſk, cupboard, cheſt, caſe, box and ſtock locks; braſs furniture for bureaus; iron and braſs deſk, cupboard, ſide, butt, table, cheſt, H and HL hinges; braſs picture hooks, and cloak pins; files of various ſorts; ſhoemakers tacks and awlblades; wood ſcrews, ſcrew pullies and marking irons; claw hammers; Barlow and other penknives; pocket ditto; ſciſſars and razors; thimbles; ſhoe chapes; ſhoe and knee buckles; needles; an elegant aſſortment of blue and white and enamelled china bowls; hyſon and green tea; coffee and chocolate; loaf ſugar; pepper; indigo by the caſk or ſmaller quantity, &c. &c. &c.

ONE Hundred Dozen of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES is now finiſhing for the enſuing harveſt, will be Sold wholeſale and retail, warranted or unwarranted good.

Made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, next door to the ſign of the Black-Horſe Tavern in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. A young ſtout NEGROE to be ſold, has had the ſmall-pox. Enquire as above. * 6-w.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At ſame Place may be had

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to *Samuel Mitchell* and *Robert Maxfield*, of Little-Britain township, Lancaſter county, that their NEGROES and MULATTO are taken up and confined in the Work-houſe in Philadelphia: They are hereby deſired to come, pay charges (agreeable to their adverti ſement) and take them away, by TULIP MAY, living in Pewter-Platter-Alley, Philadelphia.

WAS ſtolen from the fiſhery, near the mouth of Tyhukan creek, on the Delaware, in the night of the 13th inſtant May, ſeven barrels ſalt SHAD, the property of the United States; the barrels are made of Black Oak Staves. Any perſon giving information to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

¶ WILLIAM M'CALLA, C. P. B. C.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on the 16th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Trap in St Georges Hundred, New-Caſtle County, a Negroe man, named BILL, about 24 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, ſtrait and well made, a right jet black complexion, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. He formerly belonged to the eſtate of Samuel Vance, deceaſed. It is thought he has an old paſs of his father's, who has travelled over moſt parts of the continent. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ ADEL MILES, or WILLIAM WORKMAN.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th inſt. May, a Brown MARE COLT, about 13 hands high, a long tail a little ſhorn, no white on her whole body, a natural pacer, no brand mark, and in very good order. Whoever brings the ſaid colt to the ſubſcriber, living on Charles Thomſon's place, at the three mile run, 3 miles from Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ MICHAEL STOUT.

DR. RYAN's incomparable worm deſtroying SUGAR PLUMBS, neceſſary to be kept in all families; ſo exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendent excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut next to the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours, which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders; they are one of the beſt purges in the whole world for groſs-bodied children, that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant; they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours which ſtop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food from being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled aches and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters, or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight, as loaf ſugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.

I have by theſe Plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe Plumbs are the ruin of many childrens conſtitutions.

Theſe Plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.

The Plumb is a great diuretic, cleanſing the reins of ſlime: It expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours, which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder, cauſes a good appetite, and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſsful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronical diſtempers, as aſthmas, phtiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the fore-runners of all diſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to an old age. Theſe Plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the Female Sex, from the age of 14 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of theſe Plumbs, with printed directions given with each box. SOLD by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

In Philadelphia, at his dry goods, picture and jewellery SHOP, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Black-Horſe Alley.

SIGNS OF WORMS.

Paleneſs in the face, itching of the noſe, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dulneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, gnawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath.

Likewiſe may be had, Keyſer's famous pills, Hungarian oil, or the cripple curing oil, Haarlem oil, Bateman's drops, aſthmatic elixir, and moſt kinds of capital medicines, &c. &c. ¶

By his Excellency

JOSEPH REED, Esquire,

President, *and the* Supreme Executive Council *of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Inquest held by the Coroner of the County of *Chester*, it appears that *William Boyd*, while in the Discharge of his Duty as a Collector of the public Taxes, was, on the Tenth Day of this present Month, killed and murdered by a certain *John Smith* or *Robert Smith*, both of the said County of *Chester*: AND WHEREAS it is of the utmost Importance to the Security of the Lives of the good People of the State, and a due execution of the Laws, that the Perpetrators of so horrid a Crime should be brought to condign and exemplary Punishment: WE HAVE therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby engaging that the public Reward of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS shall be paid to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said *John Smith* and *Robert Smith*, and secure them in any Goal within this State; or the Sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for either of them. AND we do hereby charge and command all Magistrates, Sheriffs and other Officers, as well as all other the good subjects of this State, to exert themselves, and to use their utmost Endeavours to apprehend and secure the said *John Smith* and *Robert Smith*, so that they may be brought to Trial, and be punished according to Law.

GIVEN by Order of the Council, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this Thirteenth Day of* May, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. T. Matlack, *Secretary.*

GOD save the PEOPLE.

THE above-mentioned *John Smith* is said to be about twenty five Years of Age, six Feet high, or upwards, is strong made, and a litle round shouldered, has brown Hair, and is pitted with the Small-pox. *Robert Smith* is seventeen or eighteen Years of Age, about five Feet eight or ten Inches high, is slim made, thin visaged, stoops a little as he walks, and has straight light-coloured Hair. Their Cloathing is not known, but supposed to be Homespun. They are Brothers, and born in the Township of *Concord*, in the County of *Chester*. They took with them a Chesnut-sorrel Stallion, three Years old, which trots and canters; and a Chesnut-sorrel Mare, with a white Mane and Tail, has a Blaze in her Face, supposed to be eight or nine Years old, and about fourteen Hands high; she both paces and trots.

[*The Printers in the different States are requested to insert the above Proclamation, or at least the Description of the Murderers, and the Reward for apprehending them.*]

Philadelphia, May 13th, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of Joseph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joseph Grieswold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Isaac Allen, Christian Hook, John Butcher, Oswald Eve, Christopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Lusburg, Joseph Comely, John Burk, John Robeson, Joshua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Pastorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of Law forfeited and seized, to the use of this State:

WE the subscribers, Agents for the said county, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the Interests and Estates of the said Joseph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joseph Grieswold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Isaac Allen, Christian Hook, John Butcher, Oswald Eve, Christopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Lusburgh, Joseph Comely, John Burk, John Robeson, Joshua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Pastorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, in the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz. No. 1, A Tract of Land on Schuylkill, in the Northern Liberties, containing about 45 acres, with a good house and other valuable improvements thereon; No. 2, A Tract of Land on Hogg Island, being 1-5d part of said Island, containing about 105 acres of banked meadow; No. 3, A Tract of Wood Land in Blockly Township, lying on the two branches of Indian Creek, and Haverford Road, late of Joseph Galloway, Esquire:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in Lower Merion Township, containing 300 acres, with a good dwelling house, two grist mills, one saw mill, and one paper mill, and divers out houses, all in good order; No. 2, A Tract of Land adjoining the above, containing 78 acres, with a house, &c. No. 3, A Tract of Land on Schuylkill, containing 300 acres, adjoining Frederick Bicking's land, with three dwelling houses, a powder mill, an oil mill, and a saw mill thereon, with other improvements, late of John Roberts:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown of about 2 acres, with a handsome dwelling house, store, shop, and other improvements, late of Holton Jones:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 28 acres, with a brick house and sundry other improvements thereon, late of Joseph Grieswold:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Township, containing about 50 acres, with 2 dwelling houses and other improvements thereon, late of Joel Evans:

A Lot of meadow ground in Passyunk Township, on Greenwich Island, near the mouth of Hollanders creek, containing 3 acres, late of Peter Campbel:

No. 1, A Lot of Land on Hickory Lane, of about 5 acres, with the remains of 2 brick houses thereon; No. 2, A Lot adjoining the above, containing 3 acres, late of Isaac Allen:

A Lot on Germantown Road, about one and a half miles from the city, about 75 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with the remains of a brick kitchen thereon, late of Christian Hook:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Township, containing 56 acres, late of John Butcher:

One Tract of Land in Oxford Township, containing 202 acres, with a good dwelling house, powder mill and other very valuable improvements thereon, late of Oswald Eve:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 11 acres, 3 quarters and 36 perches, with a dwelling house thereon, late of Christopher Sower:

A Tract of Land in Hatfield Township, containing 100 acres, with a house, barn, meadow, &c. thereon, late of Jonathan Wright:

A Tract of Land containing 50 acres, adjoining the above, with a dwelling house thereon, late of John Wright:

One other Tract adjoining the above, containing 90 acres, with a dwelling house thereon, late of Abijah Wright:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, containing 126 acres, with a house, barn, meadow, orchard, &c. late of John Lusburg:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, of 100 acres, with a house, barn, &c. thereon, late of Joseph Comely:

One other Tract in the Manor aforesaid, containing 30 acres, late of John Burk:

A Tract of Land in Whitpaine Township, containing about 75 acres, with a good house and many valuable improvements thereon, late of John Robeson:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in Abington Township, containing 100 acres; No. 2, A Tract in Abington aforesaid, about 22 acres, lying near the Meeting House, late of Joshua Knight:

A Lot of Ground in Second-street near the Barracks, containing 18 feet front, and 125 feet deep, with a three story brick house thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in New-Providence, containing about 170 acres, with a house thereon; No. 2, one other Tract adjoining the above, containing about 100 acres, late of Richard Swanwick:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 5 acres, with a brick house thereon, late of John Parrock:

A Lot of Ground on Poplar Lane, containing about 5 acres, late of Samuel Shoemaker:

One moiety of a Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 39 acres, late of Abraham Pastorious:

One Lot of Ground in Catharine-street, with a two story frame house thereon, late of John Tolley:

One Lot in Catharine-street, 20 feet front, between Front and Second street, late of William Roden.

The Sales of which will begin, at the Court House at Philadelphia, on the twenty-first day of June next, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after Sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the Bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money: The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after Sale, and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the tenth day after Sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the Sale, to receive the last payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,) Agents for
WIL. M'MULLIN,) P. County.

The Sale *to begin at Ten o'clock.*

Philadelphia, 16th May, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be Sold by public vendue, in the Meal-market in this city, on the first day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning, A quantity of *Houshold* and *Kitchen Furniture*; seized and taken in execution as the property of John Marshall, at the suit of Edward Hanlon, by

¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Londongrove township, Chester county, May 12, 1780.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on Thursday night, the 11th instant, living in Londongrove township, Chester county, an iron grey HORSE, 9 years old, 14 hands high, had no marks, is a natural trotter, and carries lofty when mounted, shod all round, and in pretty good order. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ Thomas Chamberlain.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, on the night of the 13th instant May, a valuable black HORSE, 5 years old this spring, better than 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, hurt on the back with the saddle, and galled with the collar. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ Charles Walker.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the Commons of this city, on the 14th instant, A Grey HORSE, 7 years old past, 14 hands high, with a switch tail, a natural trotter, his off hind foot has been cut with a piece of glass, and a piece of leather nailed on under the shoe. Whoever secures said horse, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive, if stolen, *Five Hundred Dollars* for the horse and thief, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horse alone, and reasonable charges, paid by

PHILIP CRUEMELL, Butcher,
living in Sixth-street, the corner of Arch-street. *1w.

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH only, by

CHALONER and *WHITE*,

On Carpenter's Wharff,

A CARGOE of Excellent

MUSCOVADO SUGARS. §

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO be SOLD by the subscriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, A variety of GOODS, suited to every season of the year, viz. Jeans, Saggathies, Everlasting, Shalloons, Coatings, &c. Spinners employed as usual. SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1780.

DAVID CHAMBERS,

Marble Mason,

HAS returned to this city, with intention to resume his business, at the north-west corner of Race and Fourth-streets; where the various kinds of MARBLE WORK will be executed in the neatest and most expeditious manner. Orders left as above, or with James Claypoole, Esq; in Spruce-street, will be duly attended to.

He wants a Journeyman who understands the work; none else need apply. Also some Labourers.

Notice to the PUBLIC.

MR. JASTRAM proposes himself to teach the *French* and *English* Tongues by Principles; likewise to play on the *German* Flute by Musick. For further information apply to him, at Mr. Hale's, in Walnut-street, two houses below the New Goal. ¶

To be SOLD into the country for a term of years,

A STOUT hearty young Negroe MAN, about 18 years of age, born in the country, and understands most sorts of farming work; the true reasons for parting with him will be told by the owner. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. APTY, in Philadelphia, where he may be seen.

THE subscriber takes this method of letting his friends know, and the public in general, that he has moved from the Trapp, on the Reading road, to Philadelphia, the corner of Race and Third-streets, to the house and stables which Henry Funk lately kept, where he has opened a house of entertainment for gentlemen, and also excellent stabling kept in the best manner, well supplied with good hay and oats. Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being well used, by their humble servant ISAAC CONNELY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

(And may be entered upon at any time)

AN elegant FARM, in good repair, about forty miles from Philadelphia, in Chester county, and in a good neighbourhood, containing upwards of 400 acres, half cleared and under excellent fence, the remainder well timbered.

The improvements are, a large double two story brick house, well finished, a large brick kitchen adjoining; the house is so situated as to command a beautiful prospect of the meadow, which contains upwards of 40 acres, finely watered by a never-failing stream that is brought within twenty feet of the door, and affords an agreeable murmur; a log house, 120 feet from the mansion house, very suitable for an overseer or a small family; a stone spring-house at a convenient distance, which has a chamber over it; a large barn in good repair; a stable, the floor planked and divided into six stalls; an out-stable for six breeding mares; stabling for 25 head of horned cattle, and chains ready made for twelve; an orchard in its prime, of 160 or 70 trees, in which is a cyder-press and mill, a young orchard of about 100 trees lately planted, and a large peach orchard; a garden well inclosed and beautifully situated, and, what would render it still more pleasant, a stream of water may be easily brought through it, so as to form an agreeable cascade, for a sum not exceeding five guineas.---- Breeding mares with foal, horses, milch cows, oxen, young cattle, sheep and hogs, together with carts, plows, harrows, gears and farming utensils, sufficient to accommodate any farm, and about thirty-five acres of wheat, rye and barley in the ground, may go with said farm, to accommodate the purchaser, if he chooses. For further information enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A COMPLEAT FULLING MILL, with two stocks, the house 28 by 18 feet, two stories high, well finished, the dying, shearing and pressing utensils in good order, the whole being new last fall. The stream affords plenty of water in the driest seasons, and great plenty of work may be had the most of the year. It is situate in Kent county, Maryland, in a very pleasant and healthy part of the country. ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A millwright, brick-maker and stone mason, may have employ, by applying as above. ¶ 4w.

THIS is to give NOTICE for the third and last time, that all persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Anthony Fortune, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrators, to prevent further trouble; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to receive payment, by

NICHOLAS BERNARD,]
JAMES HAM,] Administrators.

May 10, 1780. ¶

Whitpain township, Philadelphia county, April 25, 1780.

WAS left in my yard last night, supposed by a thief, a large bay MARE, about 15 hands high, and about 15 years old, with a star in her forehead, some white on her right hind foot, neither brand nor saddle mark, and has no shoes on. Another mare was taken out of my stable at the same time, but I have since got her again. The owner of the above described mare, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to LEONARD MITS. ¶

JOHN ORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

HAS removed from his house in Front-street, to his house on the north side of Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Marshall, deceased, where he continues to carry on the Notary and Conveyancing business, and has also opened an Office for the sale of real estates. ¶

Reading, April 17, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal last night, a certain PETER PHILIPS, who was committed for passing counterfeit continental currency; had on a sky-blue lincey coat, lincey jacket, and an old hat; he is of a black complexion, and has a bad countenance. Also JOHN WOLFKILL, who was committed for desserting from the army; he belongs to the third Virginia regiment. Whoever apprehends the said villains, so that they may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by HENRY HAFFA, Sheriff. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the New-Printing-Office, near the Market.

MAY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2607.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

ON Tueſday laſt his Excellency the Preſident of the State reviewed the Militia of the city and the adjoining diſtricts. The Artillery, Infantry and Light Horſe, together, amounted to Two Thouſand Nine Hundred and Sixty. The whole made a very handſome appearance, and gave the higheſt ſatisfaction to the Friends of Liberty and the Independence of America. Major General St. Clair, Major General Wayne, and other Gentlemen of the army were preſent: And the Citizens under arms were peculiarly gratified with the preſence of his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Miniſter of France, who has on all occaſions ſhewn the cloſeſt attention to the intereſt and honour of America, and on the preſent occaſion expreſſed great pleaſure at the martial appearance of the Militia.

The PRESIDENT of the State with pleaſure embraces the firſt public opportunity to thank the Gentlemen of the TROOP of LIGHT HORSE, of ARTILLERY and INFANTRY MILITIA, for their numerous and military appearance laſt Tueſday—ſo reſpectable a Body of Citizens armed in defence of AMERICAN LIBERTY, after five years *cruel war* waged againſt it, muſt afford true delight to every lover of his country, and ſtrike our enemies, both internal and external, with deſpair. The ſpirit and attention ſhewn by the officers in ſo ſhort a time ſince their appointment, is a moſt happy omen of their future improvement and ſucceſs, and we may juſtly flatter ourſelves, that their example will diffuſe its influence through the whole State, combining the three great qualities which conſtitute the Patriot Soldier, Courage, Diſcipline, and an Ardent Love of his Country.

John Smith and Robert Smith, charged with the murder of Mr. Boyd, a Collector of the county of Cheſter, are taken and ſecured in the Goal of this City. The vigilance of the good people of Freehold, in New-Jerſey, on this occaſion does them honor, and particularly the Sheriff of Monmouth county, David Foreman, Eſq; whoſe ſon, a youth of nineteen, after receiving the fire of Robert Smith, at twenty yards diſtance, took them both, and drove them before him to the guard.

BOARD of TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY.
MAY the 24th, 1780.

Ordered,

THAT a PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT be held in the Hall of the Univerſity in this city, on Thurſday the twenty-ſecond day of June next. That Public Notice thereof be given, and Gentlemen entitled to Degrees in the Univerſity be deſired to make known their claims to the Board, before the day of Commencement.

By order of the Board,
T. MATLACK.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.
At ſame Place may be had.
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th inſt. May, a Brown MARE COLT, about 13 hands high, a long tail a little ſhorn, no white on her whole body, a natural pacer, no brand mark, and in very good order. Whoever brings the ſaid colt to the ſubſcriber, living on Charles Thomſon's place, at the three mile run, 3 miles from Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ MICHAEL STOUT.

ONE Hundred Dozen of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES is now finiſhing for the enſuing harveſt, will be Sold wholeſale and retail, warranted or unwarranted good.

Made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, next door to the ſign of the Black-Horſe Tavern in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. A young ſtout NEGROE to be ſold, has had the ſmall-pox. Enquire as above. * 6 w.

NOTICE is hereby given to *Samuel Mitchell* and *Robert Maxfield*, of Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, that their NEGROES and MULATTO are taken up and confined in the Work-houſe in Philadelphia: They are hereby deſired to come, pay charges (agreeable to their advertiſement) and take them away, by TULIP MAY, living in Pewter-Platter-Alley, Philadelphia. *

WAS ſtolen from the fiſhery, near the mouth of Tyhukan creek, on the Delaware, in the night of the 13th inſtant May, ſeven barrels ſalt SHAD, the property of the United States; the barrels are made of Black Oak Staves. Any perſon giving information to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

¶ WALLIAM M'CALLA, C. P. B. C.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER & CIST,

Printers, in Second-ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Regular ENGLISH SYNTAX.

Wherein is exhibited the whole variety of ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION, properly exemplified.

To which is added the elegant manner of arranging words, and members of ſentences.

The whole reduced to practice, for the uſe of private young Gentlemen and Ladies, as well as of our moſt eminent Schools.

By JAMES BUCHANAN.

FROM THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THIS is an uſeful and judicious performance. We have met with nothing as well calculated to teach inaccurate writers to write better; and we therefore recommend it, not without hopes that it will ſave us both trouble and diſguſt.

The *Critical Review*, in giving the character of this performance, concludes with the following words: "Theſe are obſervations by which the greateſt writer may profit; and Mr. BUCHANAN has given us ſeveral juſt animadverſions upon the works of our moſt celebrated authors; for which, were they now alive, they certainly would or ought to thank him. Correctneſs is not always the characteriſtic of a great genius, and this grammarian proves it in many flagrant inſtances."

DR. RYAN's incomparable worm deſtroying SUGAR PLUMBS, neceſſary to be kept in all families; ſo exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendent excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut next to the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours, which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders; they are one of the beſt purges in the whole world for groſs-bodied children, that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant; they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours which ſtop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food from being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled aches and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters, or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight, as loaf ſugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.

I have by theſe Plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe Plumbs are the ruin of many childrens conſtitutions.

Theſe Plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.

The Plumb is a great diuretic, cleanſing the reins of ſlime: It expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off ſour vapours, which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder, cauſes a good appetite, and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſsful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronical diſtempers, as aſthmas, phtiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the fore-runners of all diſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to an old age. Theſe Plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the Female Sex, from the age of 14 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of theſe Plumbs, with printed directions given with each box. SOLD by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

In Philadelphia, at his dry goods, picture and jewellery SHOP, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Black-Horſe Alley.

SIGNS OF WORMS.

Paleneſs in the face, itching of the noſe, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dulneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, gnawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath.

Likewiſe may be had, Keyſer's famous pills, Hungarian oil, or the cripple curing oil, Haarlem oil, Bateman's drops, aſthmatic elixir, and moſt kinds of capital medicines, &c. &c. ¶

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

Has removed his ſtore from his late dwelling-houſe in Market-ſtreet, to the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's, where he has for ſale by wholeſale, a neat aſſortment of GOODS, conſiſting as follows,

INDIA nankeens; yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens; German dowlas; ditto platillas; German Brittannias; ozenbrigs; Holland ſtripes; checks; light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintz; Barcelona, bandanoe and ſilk romal handerkerchiefs; cotton and linen ditto; black and white modes; ſattins; blue and black ell wide perſians; black, white, blue, green, red and pink half yard perſians; black, white, blue, green, red and pink half ell, 3-qrs. and yd. wd. farſnets; mantuas; mock marſeilles; yd. wd. diaper and drawboys; book, clow and jaconet muſſins; black and white, figured and plain gauzes; cambricks and lawns; gauze handkerchiefs; a great variety of ribbands; ſewing ſilk; womens black and white ſilk mitts; Scotch, ſtitching and coloured threads; blue and green moreens; mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe; womens worſted mitts; table cloths and napkins; rattinets and ſerges; blue, brown and drab broadcloths; brown and green half-thicks; quality and coat bindings; beſt ſcarf twiſt; tapes and bobbins; mens black breeches pieces; writing paper; Engliſh pins; knives and forks; ſingle and double bolted padlocks; deſk, cupboard, cheſt, caſe, box and ſtock locks; braſs furniture for bureaus; iron and braſs deſk, cupboard, ſide, butt, table, cheſt, H and HL hinges; braſs picture hooks, and cloak pins; files of various ſorts; ſhoemakers tacks and awlblades; wood ſcrews, ſcrew pullies and marking irons; claw hammers; Barlow and other penknives; pocket ditto; ſciſſars and razors; thimbles; ſhoe chapes; ſhoe and knee buckles; needles; an elegant aſſortment of blue and white and enamelled china bowls; hyſon and green tea; coffee and chocolate; loaf ſugar; pepper; indigo by the caſk or ſmaller quantity, &c. &c. &c.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on the 16th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Trap in St Georges Hundred, New-Caſtle County, a Negroe man, named BILL, about 24 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, ſtrait and well made, a right jet black complexion, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. He formerly belonged to the eſtate of Samuel Vance, deceaſed. It is thought he has an old paſs of his father's, who has travelled over moſt parts of the continent. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ ABEL MILES, or WILLIAM WORKMAN.

Northampton county, May 13, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of William Thomas, and Joſeph Romig, late of ſaid county, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, I the ſubſcriber, one of the Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid William Thomas, and Joſeph Romig, conſiſting of the following, viz. William Thomas, a plantation, ſituate in Penn townſhip, containing about 174 acres, a large ſtone houſe, and other buildings thereon, all in good order; alſo a tract of land, adjoining to the above mentioned, containing about 152 acres, all late the property of ſaid Thomas. Joſeph Romig, a plantation, in Macungee townſhip, containing about 125 acres, a dwelling-houſe, and other buildings thereon; the land is equal in quality with any in the county; all which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe at Eaſton, on the 22d day of June next.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month, and on a certificate being produced from the Agent, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And I the Agent do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of ſaid William Thomas and Joſeph Romig, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And to prevent all difficulties in reſpect to payment of the ſaid purchaſe money, the Agent will receive the firſt payment at his dwelling-houſe in Whitehall townſhip, on the firſt day of July, and the remainder on the 22d day of July next; no purchaſe money will be received after the ſaid days, but the premiſes again taken in poſſeſſion, and ſold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

STEPHEN BALLIET, one of the Agents.

Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, May 12.

RUN AWAY, the 12th day of this inſtant (May) from the ſubſcriber, A ſervant man, named NATHANIEL BUFFINGTON, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a ſnuff coloured linſey coat, the fore part lined with tow linen, the fore part of the jacket of the ſame with the coat, the back part of brown cloth, a drab cloth overhawls, a pair of half worn pumps and ſteel buckles, an old felt hat, coarſe ſhirt; about 19 years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIS DAVIS. *

The PARIS Account *of* D'Eſtaign's Attempt *upon* Savannah, *in* Georgia.

From the PARIS GAZETTE, *of Jan. 7.*

Summary *of the Operations of the King's ſquadron, commanded by the Count d'Eſtaign, Vice Admiral of France, after the taking of Grenada, and the naval engagement off that iſland with Admiral Byron's ſquadron.*

A DETACHMENT of the King's ſhips and frigates, under the orders of Captain de Suffren, went to make the iſlands of Ceriacou and Union capitulate, and received the oath of allegiance of the inhabitants. The Sieur Montet, Governor of the iſland of St. Vincent, performed the ſame operation in the iſlands of Becouya; the ſurrender of the other little Grenadines followed immediately that of the principal iſlands.

The 22d of July the King's ſquadron appeared before St. Chriſtopher's, where the Engliſh ſquadron was at anchor under the batteries in the road. The Engliſh Admiral did not think proper to accept the battle.

After remaining two days before St. Chriſtopher's, the King's ſquadron ſailed for St. Domingo with the trading fleet of the French Windward-Iſlands.

The Count d'Eſtaign diſpatched all theſe ſhips to Europe, which were joined by thoſe of the Leeward-Iſlands, under the protection of the ſhips le Protecteur and le Fier, and the frigates la Minerve and l'Alcmene.

With the remainder of his ſquadron he ſteered for the coaſts of the continent of America. A gale of wind he met with the 2d of September, whilſt at anchor before the mouth of Savannah, prevented his going up more northward. Moſt of his ſhips were diſabled, and five of them had their rudders broken.

The repair of the King's ſhips required a conſiderable time in a country where naval ſtores are hard to be come at. That circumſtance decided the Count d'Eſtaing to undertake the ſiege of Savannah with the troops he had on board his ſhips, which were joined by 2000 men from the United States of North-America, under the command of General Lincoln.

The French troops conſiſted of 2823 Europeans, draughted from the regiments of Armagnac, Champagne, Auxerrois, Agenois, Garinois, Cambreſis, Haynault, Foix, Dillon, Waſh, le Cap, la Gaudeloupe, la Martinique, and Port-au-Prince, including a detachment of the Royal corps of artillery, another of the Royal corps of infantry of the marine, the volunteers of Valbelle, the dragoons and 156 volunteer grenadiers, lately raiſed at Cape Francois. The coloured troops conſiſted of 545 volunteer Chaſſeurs, mulattoes and negroes, newly raiſed at St. Domingo.

The total of the troops of the beſiegers, including the 2000 Americans, amounted to 5524 men.

The Engliſh had in Savannah 3085 Engliſh European troops, 80 Cherokee ſavages and 4000 negroes; the total of the troops of the beſieged was 7165 men, under the command of General Prevoſt.

The 15th of September, the Engliſh General was ſummoned to ſurrender the place, and on his refuſal the ſiege was begun; it was carried on with as much vigour as the ſmall number of workmen would admit of. The enemy made a ſally the 24th of September, and were repulſed with loſs, and the Sieur O'Dun purſued them as far as their entrenchments.

The impoſſibility of continuing a ſiege in form, againſt ſuperior forces, decided the Count d'Eſtaing to order the attack on the entrenchments the 9th of October. The enemy, being informed by deſerters of the plan of the attack, had prepared their defence on the ſide intended to be ſurprized.

The French and American troops attacked with the greateſt vigour, and returned three times to the charge; but the ſuperiority of numbers forced them to give way.

The ſeaſon was too far advanced for the Count d'Eſtaing to hope he could terminate the operations of a ſiege; he was afraid leſt one of theſe gales, ſo frequent on the coaſt of Georgia, ſhould drive his ſhips out of the road, and oblige him to put to ſea, in order to ſave them, and thus abandon the troops employed in the expedition. He reſolved to raiſe the ſiege; the retreat was made in the beſt order, and without being moleſted.

The King's troops re-embarked the 20th of October; only two days after the rudders of the ſhips could be repaired and placed.

The greateſt union has ſubſiſted between the combined forces.

The Count de Dillon, the Viſcount de Noailles, the Marquis de Pont de Naux, the Baron de Steding, the Viſcount de Fontanges, Colonel, and the Sieur O'Dun, Lieutenant-Colonel, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in an operation, as painful by the fatigues of a ſervice rendered continual by the ſmall number of men, as it was glorious for them, by the dangers to which they were perpetually expoſed, and by the different manœuvres with which they were charged.

The Chevalier de Trolong du Rumain, and the Count de Chaſtenet de Puyſegur, have proved, by conducting the King's lighter la Truite under the very batteries of the town of Savannah, that an armed ſloop, laden with artillery of the calibre of 12, too ſtrong for its pattern, could back itſelf againſt land batteries of the largeſt calibre.

Total of the killed, 15 officers, and 168 ſubalterns and ſoldiers.

Total of the wounded, 43 officers, and 411 ſubalterns and ſoldiers.

By the Carteret Packet, Capt. Newman, arrived at New-York, in five weeks and four days from Falmouth, we have the following advices.

HAGUE, March 23.

SIR Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador extraordinary from his Britannic Majeſty, preſented a memorial to the States General on the 21ſt inſt. which, after a recapitulation of many matters that had been partly urged in former memorials and ſome other repreſentations, concludes thus:

"His Majeſty has ordered the under written to declare "to your High Mightineſſes in a manner the moſt amica- "ble, and at the ſame time the moſt ſerious, that if, con- "trary to his juſt expectations, your High Mightineſſes do "not, in the term of three weeks from the day of the "date of this memorial, give a ſatisfactory anſwer relative "to the ſhips which were claimed eight months ago, his "Majeſty regarding ſuch conduct as an abandoning of the "alliance on the part of your High Mightineſſes, ſhall no "longer conſider the United Provinces on any other foot- "ing than that of other neutral powers, not privileged by "treaties; and conſequently will, without further delay, "ſuſpend proviſionally, and till further orders, with re- "gard to their ſubjects, all the particular ſtipulations of "the treaties between the two nations, eſpecially thoſe of "of the treaty of 1774, and will adhere ſolely to the ge- "neral principles of the law of nations, which ought to "ſerve as a rule between neutral powers not particularly "privileged.

Signed, "The CHEVALIER YORKE.

"Done at the Hague, March 21, 1780."

LONDON, March 31.

A gentleman of eminence in the political world, lately arrived from Holland, had two ſeveral conferences with Lord Hillſborough and Lord Stormont, at the Secretary of State's office, laſt week; and on Thurſday the ſame perſon was introduced to a great man in the cloſet.

A private letter from Cadiz mentions, that they have a number of tranſports which are taking in proviſions, and are to ſail with their fleet the middle of April, but where deſtined is not known.

Yeſterday morning notice was given to the ſhips in the river, bound to Quebec and other places in America, to get round to Portſmouth as faſt as poſſible, as the convoy was to ſail the firſt fair wind after the 10th of April.

The natives of England, who are in Holland, are treated with the greateſt reſpect; and ſeveral letters, which have been received, all ſpeak of the manifeſt uneaſineſs of perſons of ſpeculation and property relative to the affair of Commodore Fielding. Thoſe who have no caſh in the Britiſh funds have the ſame alarms as thoſe who have, from a commercial line of connection reciprocally dependent on the credit of depoſits in the Engliſh banks.

The French have permitted ſome of their beſt and moſt experienced engineers to go over into the American ſervice. Among them is the celebrated Cerenzo, a Neapolitan by birth, who has been in the pay of France upwards of thirty years.

April 1. It is generally conjectured that one of the ſquadrons now fitting out for ſea, will actually ſail for Gibraltar, as well to convoy the Levant trade as to protect the ſeveral homeward bound ſhips in the different ports of the Mediterranean, who have been waiting for convoy for ſeveral months.

The Lords of the Admiralty have confirmed the Captains and other officers in their appointments in the captures of the Spaniſh and French men of war, given them, as due to their merit, by the Admirals Rodney and Digby; and alſo the officers appointed to the Britiſh ſhips in lieu of them ſo promoted.

His Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry will paſs for a Lieutenant before the Comptroller of the navy, &c. the firſt board day after the holidays; and we are informed that he will be appointed ſixth Lieutenant in the Prince George, and do duty in the fleet as ſuch for at leaſt a year before he is appointed Poſt Captain.

We are informed that there are accounts arrived in town within theſe few days from America, which ſignify that Congreſs are in ſpeedy expectation of a large body of French troops, which are to co-operate with their army in attempting the conqueſt of Quebec this ſummer.

April 4. An expreſs was yeſterday ſent down to Portſmouth to ſtop the ſailing of the fleet for the Weſt-Indies, under Commodore Walſingham, till the ſhips that are equipping to form a ſquadron (to be commanded by Admiral Graves) are ready to ſail.

Inſurances to a very large amount are now making on Dutch ſhips and merchandizes, as well homeward as outward bound.

Orders are ſent off to Cork, Dublin, and other ports of Ireland, for all the ſailors which have been procured for his Majeſty's ſervice, to be immediately ſent round to Portſmouth.

By the new works lately erected at Plymouth, Portſmouth, and Sheerneſs, our dock yards are now rendered perfectly ſecure from any ſudden attacks of the enemy.

Two large floating batteries are now getting ready in the river, one of which is to lie off Margate, for the better protection of that part of the Kentiſh coaſt.

Extract of a letter from Paris, by way of Oſtend, March 12.

"The moſt extenſive preparations ever remembered are now making in this kingdom. Were France at war with all the powers on the globe, more vigor could not be exerted. A new body of militia is talked of, to be formed for the ſervice of the enſuing ſummer; their number is ſtated at 15,000, and they are to do duty in camp with the ſeveral regiments on the ſea coaſts; but ſhould any embarkations take place, theſe laſt are not to be reckoned among them. Expreſſes are very frequent between our Court and Madrid, as well as from our Ambaſſador at the Hague."

From the St. CHRISTOPHER's GAZETTE.

BASSETERRE, April 28, 1780.

Since our laſt we have received the following particulars of the action between Sir George Brydges Rodney, and the Count de Guichen, on Monday the 17th inſtant.

LINE OF BATTLE,

The Stirling Caſtle to lead on the ſtarboard tack, and the Magnificent on the larboard.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	Capt. Carkett.
Ajax,	74	Uvedale.
Elizabeth,	74	Truſcott,
Princeſs Royal,	90	Rear Admiral Parker, Capt. Blair.
Albion,	74	Bowyer.
Terrible,	74	Douglas. †
Trident,	64	Molloy.
Grafton,	74	Newnham.
Yarmouth,	64	Bateman.
Cornwall,	74	Edwards.
Sandwich,	98	Admiral Rodney, Capt. Young.
Suffolk,	74	Collingwood.
Boyne,	63	Sawyer.
Vigilant,	74	Sir George Home.
Vengeance,	74	Hon. Capt. Maitland.
Medway,	64	Affleck.
Montague,	64	Houlton.
Conqueror,	74	Rear Admiral Rowley, Capt. Harmond.
Intrepid,	64	St. John.
Magnificent,	74	Elphinſton.

† Capt. Douglaſs is brother to the late R. Douglaſs, Eſq;

Subſtance of a Letter from on board the Sandwich, dated April 20.

"On Friday the 14th, the French fleet got out, conſiſting of 23 ſhips of the line, one fifty gun ſhip, four frigates, and ſix ſloops and luggers.---On Saturday the 15th, purſued them, and got ſight of ſome of them in the evening. Sunday the 16th at noon we got ſight of the whole, and purſued them all that afternoon. The 17th was ſpent till one o'clock, P. M. in manœuvering. The engagement then began, and was continued by the Sandwich till four o'clock.

"She drove two ſhips out of the line, and, unſupported, compelled the French Admiral and his two ſeconds to leave her an immoveable wreck.—Molloy behaved well.—Parker fought bravely in the Princeſs Royal, and ſpoke handſomely of the Terrible's behaviour.—Some others exerted themſelves. But in others there was a langour, a want of diſcipline and exertion, that diſgraces the ſervice. Bateman is under arreſt. Pity it is that ſo noble an opportunity of determining the fate of the war ſhould be ſo murdered. Admiral Parker ſpoke in raptures of our Admiral's diſpoſition of the fleet. His conduct was intrepid, determined and cool. But his ſeconds! ! ! ! ! ! and, had not his ſhip's company behaved better than men, he muſt have ſunk under the attack. Sir George has changed the line of battle, and makes no ſecret of his cenſures. This minute (ſunſet) a ſignal is made for a ſail, which we hope is part of the French fleet.

"We are now, from being a mere wreck, by a moſt wonderful exertion, fit for a ſecond action, and fondly hope we ſhall find them out again to-morrow. We believe the enemy incapable of going on any ſervice for ſome time, and that ſeveral of them muſt have bore up for Cape Francois. The le Fier, of 50, and the Bordeaux, of 36 guns, ſailed with a convoy thither about April 11th. Capt. Ferguſon was ſo much fretted at the event of the 17th, that he is determined not to ſail in a frigate again, to be only a ſpectator. You may depend on an active Admiral and General. General Vaughan is on board with us. I have great expectations from his conduct. I have literally eſcaped from ſhot, fire and water; for our ſhip was on fire, and for 24 hours we could with difficulty keep her free of water. Notwithſtanding this undeciſive action, I hope for every thing.

P. S. "We certainly have the French fleet in ſight, prepare yet for great news."

Subſtance of a Letter from Antigua, April 22.

"As I know you are fond of having the earlieſt intelligence of the motions of the army and navy, I ſit down to inform you, that, on the 17th inſtant, Sir George Brydges Rodney had the good fortune to fall in with the French fleet, commanded by Count de Guichen, in the Couronne of 80 guns, off Martinico. That they fought deſperately for four hours, when the fortune of the day, thanks to God, turned to our ſide, and we triumphantly purſued the flying foe. We have had much blood ſpilt on our ſide, but we are in ſome meaſure conſoled by a certainty of a far greater number of the enemy being killed than of our friends. We had 114 killed, and 311 wounded. For your ſatisfaction, I ſend you a liſt of the ſhips, with the number of the killed and wounded, which you may depend on as authentic, and after you have peruſed it, I will be obliged to you to forward it to Mr. Howe the Printer.

"When the expreſs came off the 19th, Admiral Rodney was in chaſe of 14 ſail of the French line, and we hope that by this time ſome of them have Engliſh colours flying on board them."

A return of the killed and wounded on board of the Britiſh fleet.

Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.
Stirling Caſtle,	4	34
Ajax,	4	13
Elizabeth,	9	15
Princeſs Royal,	5	14
Albion,	3	2
Terrible,	0	0
Trident,	14	26
Grafton,	3	15
Yarmouth,	5	15
Cornwall,	21	48
Sandwich,	18	35
Suffolk,	0	12
Boyne,	2	0
Vigilant,	0	1
Vengeance,	1	6
Medway,	2	3
Montague,	9	26
Conqueror,	13	36
Intrepid,	0	0
Magnificent,	1	10
Total,	114	311

Officers killed. Hon. Capt. St. John, with his firſt and ſecond Lieutenants, in the Intrepid. Lieut. Maclean, of the Sandwich. Lieut. Wigmore, of the Medway. 5.

Wounded. Capt. Houlton, Capt. Caſey, of the marines, Capt. Ogle, of the 87th, and Lieut. Cockran, all of the Montague. Capt. Newnham, with the third and fifth Lieutenants, of the Grafton. Lieut. Smith, of the Sandwich, and Lieut. Harriott, of the marines, in the Elizabeth.

The Fame of 74 was previous to the action condemned, and made a floating battery at the mouth of the Carenage, at St. Lucia.

Report ſupplies us with the following particulars; when the Admiral found he was not ſupported as he ought to have been in ſo dreadful and unequal an attack, he thought of retiring out of the line, as it was impoſſible to make any impreſſion againſt the Couronne of 80 guns and two of 74. When his people heard of his reſolution, they inſtantly joined with the ardour of Britiſh Tars, ſaying, D---n their eyes if they would handle a rope or a handſpike in getting the ſhip out of the line, as it was better for them all to go down together like loving meſſmates, than give the Mounſeers ſuch a triumph over their fine ſhip, D-----n their limbs.

A Gentleman from Statia, who was with the Governor when a French Capt. called to enter, being aſked how the two fleets fared, anſwered, he did not know the ſtate of either, but that he ſaw 735 wounded landed before he left Guadaloupe, and only a part of the French fleet arrived there. From this we may conclude their loſs muſt have been very conſiderable.

Let the enemy gaſconade as uſual, but they muſt allow that our Admiral with 98 guns defeated, and forced to run away ſhips that carried 228 guns, 130 guns difference, and he is in purſuit of them.

BOSTON, *May* 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, April 29.

"Exchange lowers here—money appreciates—goods fall. I have the fulleſt conviction that the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 18th of March ult. are right. They will do more good than all that has been attempted hitherto. I am ſure if the Legiſlatures do but apprehend them rightly, they will come into the plan."

Yeſterday arrived a letter of marque brig called the Phœnix, Captain Hallet, from Grenada, in 18 days, and brought in with him a prize ſhip of 6 carriage guns, from Port au Port, bound to New-York, laden with 200 pipes beſt red and white wines, and 300 boxes lemmons, taken a few days ago.—Captain Hallet informs, that the two

grand fleets in the West-Indies consist of 21 sail of the line each, and that just before he sailed an action took place, in which the English had near 150 killed and wounded; but can give no further particulars.

Last Friday were proved in this town, the carriages at Fort Hill, of new construction, for 24, 36, and 48 pound cannon, which plan has been given by Mr. Le Maire, Colonel of Dragoons, and tried by himself. There are great advantages known to be derived from these carriages of new construction, as three men can easily move a piece that would otherwise require ten, without being exposed to the fire of the enemy; and can fire the guns that are mounted on those carriages at least four times as fast as the old ones, and can be as easily pointed at any place as a fusee, and as easily and quick turned round to fire at any object. The Hon. Council of this State has favoured the above officer with their presence at proving these carriages, the execution being conformable to what he had proposed by his plan.---The Honourable Council has been pleased to approve much of this plan, and have adopted that construction.

Last week arrived here Capt. Goodwin, in 22 days from Gaudaloupe. About ten days before his arrival, he was attacked by a brig bound from ——— to New-York, laden with about 230 pipes of wine, which brig Captain Goodwin took, and may be hourly expected.

We find by a late paper from Europe, that some account of the storm which overtook General Clinton and the troops that sailed with him last December from New-York for Georgia, had reached England, and made no very agreeable impression on the Ministerial party.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *May* 15.

The following intelligence, we are assured, may be depended upon, from the city of New-York, viz. That a vessel was just arrived there from England, with expresses, advising that a fleet of 12 sail of the line, with transports, and 8000 troops on board, had sailed from Brest for America. And that in consequence of this advice, which occasioned great consternation in New-York, all their vessels of war were immediately ordered down to the Hook.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 26.

Extract of a letter from Congress to his Excellency Governor Lee, May 19, 1780.

["Circular,]

"SIR,

"Congress have received authentic information, that his Most Christian Majesty is preparing to send a powerful naval and land force to some part of the continent of North-America. This force, generously calculated either to produce a diversion in our favour, or to forward the operation of our arms, by being directed to the same object, may either, by our exertions, be made the means of delivering our country in the course of the campaign from the ravages of war, or being rendered ineffectual, through our supineness, serve only to sully the reputation of our arms, to defeat the benevolent intention of our great ally, and to disgrace our confederacy in the eyes of all Europe.

"Every State, that reflects upon the depreciation of the currency, and their own deficiency in the payment of their taxes, must necessarily conclude, that the treasury is exhausted. The military departments are at a stand for want of money to put them in motion. Congress have no resources, but in your spirit and virtue; upon these they confidently rely. You know the value of the prize for which you contend, nor need you be informed how much you are interested in a speedy termination of this distressing and expensive war.

"But as the smallest disappointment in the requisitions they make may be attended with most serious consequences, they have endeavoured to limit their demands, as not to exceed your power to comply with them."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 31.

Extracts of different letters from the Southward.

May 12.

"Another disaster has befallen our light horse—Colonel White and Colonel Horry, each at the head of a division, had crossed Santee river at different ferries; the former had proceeded a little way down the country, when he met with and captured a Captain and 14 privates of the enemy's horse: He, upon this, returned to Lanew's ferry, and had actually embarked his prisoners, when the enemy appeared suddenly in force, recovered them, and obliged Colonel White and his Lieutenant Colonel Washington to plunge into the river on horseback, and through the most imminent danger to save themselves from captivity by swimming. Accounts of our loss are various, it is generally thought to amount to 20 men and about as many horses.

May 15.

"Some of the enemy's frigates have landed men on North Island, at the entrance of George-Town Channel, but as they immediately proceeded to burn every house upon the Island, the incursion was no doubt intended to keep them in the habit of mischief, and not for possession. A frigate and two tenders are constantly cruising between the mouth of this river and Georgetown.

May 16.

"Last night arrived a gentleman, whose information agrees exactly with that contained in many private letters received by individuals of this place:—Fort Moultrie is in the hands of the enemy; it had been twice assaulted, and the assailants twice repulsed; Lord Cornwallis then marched against it with 1500 troops, and the marines of all their men of war, upon which Lieut. Col. Scott, having received a summons, surrendered upon terms: The garrison marched out with the honours of war, and laid down their arms. The continental officers and militia were suffered to go into the country upon parole, the continental privates, about 50, detained. The greater part of the regulars in that garrison had been not long before moved into town by Col. Pinckney.

"The enemy have, if we may believe accounts that are well authenticated, made a second attempt upon Charlestown, and have been again repulsed----the loss on neither side has been as yet ascertained, but Col. Simmons is the only officer whom we have reason to think was killed on ours."

On Saturday last the 27th instant, an election was held in this city, for a Member of Assembly, in the room and stead of the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; whose seat in said House is vacated by his accepting of the appointment as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, when Dr. James Hutchinson, was elected a Representative in his room and stead.

The same day, about noon, a boat going from this city to Pensauken, a little above Petty's-Island was overtaken by a sudden gust, or rather whirlwind, which overset her, when three women were unhappily drowned, two of whom were immediately taken up, and buried the next day; we do not hear of the other being yet found.

And on Monday a young man of this city, attempting to swim his horse across the river Schuylkill, near the Falls, was unfortunately drowned.

Of such Credit is the New State Money, that a Gentleman of high character, resident in this city, has engaged to exchange several Thousand Pounds thereof for Hard Money, Dollar for Dollar.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, *May* 29.

The BILL, intituled, "An Act to suspend the operation for a limitted time of the several Laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a Legal Tender in the payment of debts equal to gold and silver," was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *to suspend the operation for a limitted time of the several Laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a Legal Tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and silver.*

WHEREAS certain of the Bills of Credit emitted by the Honourable the Congress of the United Colonies or States of America, have hitherto been by the Laws of this State, a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues and contracts, equal to gold and silver:

AND WHEREAS the total repeal of the said Acts, or the farther continuance of the said Bills as a legal tender equal to gold and silver, would be inconvenient; until therefore some suitable remedy can be found herein;

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, so much of the several Acts of Assembly of this State, as declare the said Bills of Credit to be a legal tender, equal to gold and silver, shall be, and they are hereby suspended for and during the space of months, and from thence until the end of the next sitting of General Assembly.

Provided always, That this Act, nor any thing herein contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to any debt, contract, bargain or agreement, had, made or entered into since the day of or to any debt or demand, whereupon any distress may be made, or upon which any action or suit shall be commenced in any Court of Law within this State, or to any Sheriff, Attorney in Law or Fact, Executor, Guardian or other person, having received money by legal authority in right of another; but that it shall and may be lawful to make payment in all such cases, as might have been done before the passing this Act.

A QUANTITY of
SICKLES
Prepared for the ensuing Harvest,
MADE and SOLD by
EVAN TRUMAN,
In Front-street, near Pine-street, below the Drawbridge,
Who also makes Smith's BELLOWS and NAILS
Of different Sizes,
And has for Sale a Quantity of SCYTHES. ¶

New-Britain, May 19, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of ABIAH BUTLER, late of New-Britain, Bucks county, deceased, are hereby requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the 15th day of June next; that they may be adjusted by ELIZABETH BUTLER, Executrix, and AMOS GRIFFITH, Executor. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 18th inst. (May) from the subscriber, in Philadelphia, a Negroe MAN, named Kit (alias Christopher) about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, the crown of his head bald, stout built, and somewhat round shouldered, has a down look, is very serious, moves slow and rocks in his walk, talks much of past difficulties, and presumes to say he was once free; he is a Guinea Negroe, but was sometime in New-England, and speaks upon that dialect; had on, and took with him, a blue knap coatee, with basket buttons, a light mixed brown German serge jacket and breeches, with worked basket buttons, a check shirt, and a brown country made linen ditto, the sleeves of which are finer than the body, two pair yarn hose, good shoes, plated shoe buckles, and two round hats, one bound with black velvet; there is great reason to suppose he will try to get to New-York; all masters of vessels are charged not to carry him off. Whoever brings home said Negroe, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN SHIELDS.

N. B. Strayed away, the 18th instant, a brown and white COW, about 7 years old, has a white belly, and sharp pointed horns. The person that informs where she is will be handsomely rewarded. ¶

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN last night out of the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Abington, in the county of Philadelphia,

TWO HORSES, viz. The one a large bay, about 15 hands high, 14 years old this spring, paces and trots, a star in his forehead, a white spot a little above the point of his breast, heavy made, spirited and skittish, and is very shy of being bridled; has a pair of old shoes on his fore feet. The other a black horse, about the same height, slim built, and shews some of the English blood, 4 years old this spring, a natural trotter, has a blaze in his face, carries himself well, and has lately had the distemper, the hair yet being off under his jaw; his right hind foot white, a small dent on each side of his neck, no brand, and has never been docked, lately shod before with new shoes, and has pretty large ears. Whoever apprehends the said horses and thief, and secures the thief in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, and the horses restored to the owner, shall receive the reward of Four Hundred Dollars for the thief or thieves, and Two Hundred Dollars for each horse, and all reasonable charges, paid by

May 29, 1780. * PETER TYSON.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Ridley township, Chester county, a dunish coloured MARE, supposed to be stolen; she was brought into the neighbourhood the 25th of March last. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 25, 1780. ¶ JOHN PRICE.

Princeton, May 23, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

A MULATTO SLAVE, who it is supposed has been seduced to undertake to carry letters or intelligence into New-York, ran away from the subscriber, and took off with him a dark bay horse, 6 years old, 14 and an half hands high, with two white feet and a blaze, and is a natural trotter. The Slave is near 6 feet high, strong and well made; had on, and took with him, a variety of cloaths, but those he will most probably wear are, a suit of superfine mixt broad cloth, a new red great coat, white stockings, half boots, a black velvet stock and a beaver hat, but little worn. He appears to be 20 odd years of age, speaks good English, reads and writes a tolerable hand, and is a decent and well behaved ingenious fellow, capable of a variety of works. His name is Michael Hoy, but may go by some other, and it is probable he may travel as a servant to a white man who is supposed to have gone off with him; and as such may change his dress. He went off in the night of the 20th instant. *Five Hundred Dollars* will be given, and all charges paid for securing the slave and the horse, or *Two Hundred* and *Fifty Dollars* for either, paid by GEORGE MORGAN.

P. S. A deep blood bay mare, with a black mane and tail, was stolen the same night the above mentioned slave went off, supposed by him or his accomplice. She has a short dock and a lump, that looks like a wind gall or small wen, on the hindermost part of one of her thighs. She is half blooded, pretty old, trots, and is with foal. Six Hundred Dollars will be paid by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of this town, to the person who shall return the mare and convict the thief, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare alone.

New-Britain, May 26, 1780.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in New-Britain, Bucks county, on the night of the 23d inst. a young sorrel MARE, four years old this spring; she has not been docked, a large star in her forehead, the near fore foot white as high as her foot-lock joint, her hoofs remarkably long, and the fore hoofs somewhat split, she has not been shod, nor but very little used. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare and thief, so that he be brought to justice, and the owner get his mare, shall have the above reward, or ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS for the mare, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by BENJAMIN JOHN. ¶

Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, May 11, 1780.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 3d of this instant, an apprentice LAD, named Ezekiel Evans, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a sleepy looking fellow, dark brown hair, lame in the left thigh, the sore above his knee running; had on, when he went away, a blue coat lined with coarse flannel, the sleeves somewhat lighter than the coat, light cloth waistcoat, tow trowsers, old shoes and stockings, and an old hat. Whoever secures said apprentice in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by ARTHUR CAMPBELL. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, on the Night of the ninth Day of May 1780, a Bay MARE, four Years old this Spring, between 13 and 14 Hands high, trots naturally, black Mane and Tail, the Mane inclining to the near Side and had been cut, a long switch Tail, carries low, some white on the hind Feet, shod before, Whoever secures the Thief and Mare, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have the above Reward, and for the Mare only Two Hundred Dollars, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ ADAM GALT.

New-London township, Chester county, May 22, 1780.

WAS broke open, on the night of the 7th instant, the house of the subscriber, and taken from thence the following sums of money, viz. Four Thousand Pounds Continental currency, Nine Pounds in gold and silver; likewise four State lottery tickets, numbers yet unknown, a Captain's commission in the second battalion Chester county militia, inclosed in a striped silk case, drawn and tied with a red ribband, three white stocks, two marked IM, and one marked GW. Whoever will give information of the above property, or any part thereof, sufficient to bring the villain to justice, shall receive the full reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS currency, paid by

‡ JOHN M'KEE.

Bucks county, May 22, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of Joseph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas West, and Peter Perlee, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State; The subscriber, Agent for the said county, hereby gives NOTICE, that the interests and estates of the said Joseph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas West, and Peter Perlee, in the following tracts of land, viz.

A LOT of near an acre of land, with a large good stone dwelling-house thereon, conveniently situate for a tavern, at the Four Lane-Ends, in Middletown township, late Gilbert Hicks's, Esquire.

A TRACT, containing 170 acres, situate in Warwick township, with improvements thereon, late Thomas West's.

A TRACT, situate in Durham township, containing about 150 acres, with improvements, late Peter Perlee's.

A TRACT, situate in Durham aforesaid, containing 168 acres, with improvements, and is Lot No. 8 of Durham Tract, late Joseph Galloway's, Esquire; also will be sold, Joseph Galloway's right, title and interest to the Stamping-works and Cinder-heap in Durham.

The sales will be held at the Court-House in Newtown, on Wednesday, the 28th day of June next.

The terms of sale will be according to law, to wit, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises to revert again to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth part of the purchase money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a Certificate being produced from the Agent of full payment of the purchase money, a Deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agent will attend on the 10th day after sale to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale to receive the last payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

* GEORGE WALL, Agent B. county.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have, in due courſe of law, been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State.

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots, Rents and Tenements, to wit,

No. 1. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of John Patterſon, ſhoemaker.

No. 2. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, adjoining the above, in tenure of George Heyl, taylor.

No. 3. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, in tenure of the widow Coppock.

No. 4. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, adjoining the above, in tenure of Allen Cathcart.

No. 5. A lot, wharff and ſtores, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth 71 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; the ſtores and wharff in tenure of Colonel Lewis Farmer, and part of the lot under rent to Captain Peter Brown, and part under rent to Iſaac Cathral.

No. 6. Two yearly rent charges, one of 17l. and one of 10l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of Sarah Forreſt and William Niles.

No. 7. A yearly rent charge of 2l. 14s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Edward Brooks.

No. 9. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Dietrich Metzner.

No. 10. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, adjoining the above, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Abraham Wilt, jun.

No. 11. A lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining an alley which divides this from the laſt mentioned two meſſuages and lots, containing in breadth about 22 feet, and in depth about 51 feet, in tenure of Peter Paris.

No. 12. A lot of ground and wharff, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 40 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware, as far as low water mark, at preſent under rent to the following perſons, for the following ſums, viz.

The widow Saliſbury,	8l.	
John Patterſon, ſmith,	10l.	
John Flinton,	7l.	
Caſſel and Caſdrop, for the wharff,	32l.	Pennſylvania currency.
	57l.	

No. 13. Two yearly rent charges, one of 9l. and the other of 7l. 10s. iſſuing out of two lots of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets, in tenure of Robert Black and the widow Saliſbury.

No. 14. Two yearly rents iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, one of 4l. and one of 3l. 5s. Pennſylvania currency, in tenure of Michael Dawſon and Nathaniel Brown.

No. 15. Four yearly rent charges, one of 3l. 6s. two of 3l. 10s. each, and one of 3l. 2s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of four lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine and eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreets, in tenure of George Herger, Adolph Gilman's executors, Frederick Mous and Charles Meredith.

No. 16. Two yearly rent charges, one of 4l. and one of 6l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the eaſt ſide of Second-Street, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, in tenure of George Peakham, (late of Frederick Rohr, deceaſed) and Jacob Brown: All late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock, during the term of his natural life.

No. 17. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 17 feet, and extending in depth about 175 feet to Crown-ſtreet. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

No. 18. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Metts and company, ſubject to 2l. groundrent per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid John Looſely.

No. 19. A frame ſmith ſhop, brick kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, in tenure of ——— Adams and company, ſubject to a groundrent of 8l. 12s. Pennſylvania currency per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Alexander Smith.

No. 20. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 15 feet, and in depth about 135 feet, ſubject to a groundrent of 4l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Abraham Carliſle, deceaſed.

No. 21. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's alley, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Monday, the 26th day of June next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourth parts thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And, to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

Philadelphia, May 13th, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joſeph Grieſwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Iſaac Allen, Chriſtian Hook, John Butcher, Oſwald Eve, Chriſtopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Luſburg, Joſeph Comely, John Burk, John Robeſon, Joſhua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Paſtorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State:

WE the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the Intereſts and Eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joſeph Grieſwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Iſaac Allen, Chriſtian Hook, John Butcher, Oſwald Eve, Chriſtopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Luſburgh, Joſeph Comely, John Burk, John Robeſon, Joſhua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Paſtorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, in the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz. No. 1, A Tract of Land on Schuylkill, in the Northern Liberties, containing about 45 acres, with a good houſe and other valuable improvements thereon; No. 2, A Tract of Land on Hogg Iſland, being 1-3d part of ſaid Iſland, containing about 105 acres of banked meadow; No. 3, A Tract of Wood Land in Blockly Townſhip, lying on the two branches of Indian Creek, and Haverford Road, late of Joſeph Galloway, Eſquire:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in Lower Merion Townſhip, containing 300 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, two griſt mills, one ſaw mill, and one paper mill, and divers out houſes, all in good order; No. 2, A Tract of Land adjoining the above, containinig 78 acres, with a houſe, &c. No. 3, A Tract of Land on Schuylkill, containing 300 acres, adjoining Frederick Bicking's land, with three dwelling houſes, a powder mill, an oil mill, and a ſaw mill thereon, with other improvements, late of John Roberts:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown of about 2 acres, with a handſome dwelling houſe, ſtore, ſhop, and other improvements, late of Holton Jones:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 88 acres, with a brick houſe and ſundry other improvements thereon, late of Joſeph Grieſwold:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Townſhip, containing about 50 acres, with 2 dwelling houſes and other improvements thereon, late of Joel Evans:

A Lot of meadow ground in Paſſyunk Townſhip, on Greenwich Iſland, near the mouth of Hollanders creek, containing 3 acres, late of Peter Campbel:

No. 1, A Lot of Land on Hickory Lane, of about 5 acres, with the remains of 2 brick houſes thereon; No. 2, A Lot adjoining the above, containing 3 acres, late of Iſaac Allen:

A Lot on Germantown Road, about one and a half miles from the city, about 75 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with the remains of a brick kitchen thereon, late of Chriſtian Hook:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Townſhip, containing 56 acres, late of John Butcher:

One Tract of Land in Oxford Townſhip, containing 202 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, powder mill and other very valuable improvements thereon, late of Oſwald Eve:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 11 acres, 3 quarters and 36 perches, with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of Chriſtopher Sower:

A Tract of Land in Hatfield Townſhip, containing 100 acres, with a houſe, barn, meadow, &c. thereon, late of Jonathan Wright:

A Tract of Land containing 50 acres, adjoining the above, with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of John Wright:

One other Tract adjoining the above, containing 90 acres, with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of Abijah Wright:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, containing 126 acres, with a houſe, barn, meadow, orchard, &c. late of John Luſburg:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, of 100 acres, with a houſe, barn, &c. thereon, late of Joſeph Comely:

One other Tract in the Manor aforeſaid, containing 30 acres, late of John Burk:

A Tract of Land in Whitpaine Townſhip, containing about 75 acres, with a good houſe and many valuable improvements thereon, late of John Robeſon:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in Abington Townſhip, containing 100 acres; No. 2, A Tract in Abington aforeſaid, about 22 acres, lying near the Meeting Houſe, late of Joſhua Knight:

A Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet near the Barracks, containing 18 feet front, and 125 feet deep, with a three ſtory brick houſe thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in New-Providence, containing about 170 acres, with a houſe thereon; No. 2, one other Tract adjoining the above, containing about 100 acres, late of Richard Swanwick:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 5 acres, with a brick houſe thereon, late of John Parrock:

A Lot of Ground on Poplar Lane, containing about 5 acres, late of Samuel Shoemaker:

One moiety of a Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 39 acres, late of Abraham Paſtorious:

One Lot of Ground in Catharine-ſtreet, with a two ſtory frame houſe thereon, late of John Tolley:

One Lot in Catharine-ſtreet, 20 feet front, between Front and Second ſtreet, late of William Roden.

The Sales of which will begin, at the Court Houſe at Philadelphia, on the twenty-firſt day of June next, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after Sale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the Bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money: The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after Sale, and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after Sale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the Sale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,) Agents for
WIL. M'MULLIN,) P. County.

The SALE *to begin at Ten o'clock.*

Philadelphia, 16th May, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be Sold by public vendue, in the Meal-market in this city, on the firſt day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning, A quantity of *Houſhold* and *Kitchen Furniture*; ſeized and taken in execution as the property of John Marſhall, at the ſuit of Edward Hanlon, by

¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county, May 12, 1780.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on Thurſday night, the 11th inſtant, living in Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county, an iron grey HORSE, 9 years old, 14 hands high, had no marks, is a natural trotter, and carries lofty when mounted, ſhod all round, and in pretty good order. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 13th inſtant May, a valuable black HORSE, 5 years old this ſpring, better than 15 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod before, hurt on the back with the ſaddle, and galled with the collar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES WALKER.

FORTY POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 7th inſtant, A Black HORSE, 7 years old, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round, has a mealy noſe, trots and paces. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ VALENTINE REES.

May 17, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

A COMPLEAT FULLING MILL, with two ſtocks, the houſe 28 by 18 feet, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, the dying, ſhearing and preſſing utenſils in good order, the whole being new laſt fall. The ſtream affords plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons, and great plenty of work may be had the moſt of the year. It is ſituate in Kent county, Maryland, in a very pleaſant and healthy part of the country. ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A millwright, brick-maker and ſtone maſon, may have employ, by applying as above. ¶ 4w.

THIS is to give NOTICE for the third and laſt time, that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. ANTHONY FORTUNE, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Adminiſtrators, to prevent further trouble; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to receive payment, by

NICHOLAS BERNARD,]
JAMES HAM,] Adminiſtrators.

May 10, 1780. ¶

To be SOLD into the country for a term of years,

A STOUT hearty young Negroe MAN, about 18 years of age, born in the country, and underſtands moſt ſorts of farming work; the true reaſons for parting with him will be told by the owner. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. APTY, in Philadelphia, where he may be ſeen.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of letting his friends know, and the public in general, that he has moved from the Trapp, on the Reading road, to Philadelphia, the corner of Race and Third-ſtreets, to the houſe and ſtables which Henry Funk lately kept, where he has opened a houſe of entertainment for gentlemen, and alſo excellent ſtabling kept in the beſt manner, well ſupplied with good hay and oats. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, by their humble ſervant ISAAC CONNELY. ¶

Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.

A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.